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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Congress's Responsibility

Japan Moderates Forced?

More 'Corned Beef and—'

¶ **The United States Supreme Court,** whose job it is to pass on the constitutionality of state and federal legislation, reverses itself by a five-to-four vote in upholding the Washington State Minimum Wage Law for women after having invalidated a similar wage law in New York State last June. The reversal is brought about by the switch of Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts from the "conservative" to the "liberal" side, thus tilting the former judicial minority which had obtained for 14 years, over to the controlling side.

¶ **Repercussions:** Minimum wage laws in some 15 states reconsidered; New York legislators immediately predict speedy enactment of a new law. Expressions of bewilderment are heard: If the five-to-four ratio permits of reversal, is not the balance drawn rather thin? Would a two-thirds majority rule place decisions beyond the question of doubt? But the conjectures most fraught with interest are those that read into Mr. Justice Roberts' change of base an indication that the balance has now swung to the liberal side far enough to make the outlook for certain New Deal legislation more favorable.

¶ **Yes, the court comes in for much** discussion and its decisions in some quarters seem to make it a target for criticism. Undoubtedly, the present findings of the nine justices will be utilized or abused by commentators in support of diverse contentions. Yet the weight of opinion should not press too heavily against the bench. Congress, too, has a responsibility. Its obligation to carefully frame legislation within the borders of constitutionality is sometimes overlooked. The Frazier-Lemke Act is a case in point. As originally framed its hastily worded provisions were declared unconstitutional; but, revised more carefully by Congress, its altered phraseology received the visé of the highest court. There will be other lessons derived from the present discussion, but a very important one now being discussed is that Congress may largely avoid dissipation of authority by framing legislation which the court can accept.

¶ **Diplomatic observers in New** York interpret Japan's modified policy toward China as a thing of temporary expediency, rather than as a token of a change of heart, according to DeWitt McKenzie, a special A. P. writer. While a large group of Japanese liberals oppose militaristic dominance—and in this group is the new Foreign Minister Naotake Sato—the army influence nevertheless remains in control. More influential in softening Japan's policy is thought to be the unity achieved between various military factions by China's strong man, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Great Britain's opposition to the Japanese policy; British and American naval programs, and Soviet Russia's military preparations. Ambiguous as it may seem, Japanese moderates appear to be receiving their best support from foreign militarists.

¶ **Away back "when Lincoln was** President and men done the trading," Albert A. Cole of South Portland, Maine, sold butter and eggs across the counter of a grocery shop on Sawyer Street. The oldest active grocer of the United States in continuous service is guest of the National Association of Retail Grocers in New York City. He sees a vast change in America. People eat more cake, sip more soup. "Hard foods" are scorned. Cracker barrel philosophers no longer have an audience. People, in short don't eat enough corned beef and cabbage either at the table of as a mental diet. Of course Mr. Cole admits that there are compensations for the loss of certain characteristics of "the good old days," but his summing up of conditions is thought-provoking. Americans might do worse than consider the corned beef and cabbage diet if not gastronomically, then ethically. A revolution once followed the proposal: "Let them eat cake."

¶ **Premier Mussolini's Cabinet de**cides to reconstruct Emperor Augustus's "Altar of Peace" as a symbol of Rome's modern attainments. Barbarians demolished the monument when they overran Rome; it now lies 40 feet beneath the Piano Palace. It is to be hoped that Il Duce's selection of a peace altar as Rome's symbol implies that Rome is ready to bow to the peace ideal.

¶ **The American Bible Society** studies data accumulated from the wide world and discovers that, since the close of 1935, some portion of the Holy Bible has been translated and published in 19 languages hitherto not reported, bringing the total of languages in which all or part of the Scriptures have been published up to 991. Thereupon comes the thought that in Hungana, Krongo, Jatsi, Suk, Wa, Sengoi, and almost a thousand other tongues, men may repeat: "God is Love." It seems inconceivable that a world so effectively linked by such simple affirmatives of a profound truth can long resist the impulse thus placed on the acts of mankind.

To Strike or Not to Strike?

Union to Drop Sit-Downs and Consolidate Its Gains, Is Report

Shift in Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 30—Halt to sit-down strikes in the automobile industry has been ordered by John L. Lewis, it is reported in union sources. This covers all strikes at present, outside as well as inside.

If this drastic shift in policy materializes, it will be explained in union circles as due principally to two causes:

1. Public reaction against the sit-down technique.
2. Conviction that it is time for the union to consolidate its amazing acquisitions.

While there may be other strikes later, and while unauthorized minor sit-downs may occur occasionally, the policy of the union for the present is anti-strike.

[In New York, Mr. Lewis today was noncommittal on the report that he had issued orders for a halt in automotive sit-down strikes. There for the final hours of the bituminous coal wage parley, he said that he was "too busy to reply to rumors."

Quarters close to Mr. Lewis indicated that reports of orders to halt the strikes might merely reflect the statement by Martin Dies (D), Representative from Texas, in Washington, yesterday, that a truce had been ordered.]

Current tactics indicate that no attempt to move on the Ford plants is contemplated for the immediate future.

Strategy of consolidation is induced by the enormous expansion of the union in the past three months. At the first of this year it was a small agitational organization with no agreements with any of the great automobile or parts companies of this State, center of the industry.

Major Gains Recorded

Since then the union has won agreements from General Motors Corporation and a number of big parts manufacturers, and is negotiating today with Chrysler Corporation, where 60,000 are out of work during its strike. The Hudson Motor Car Company here and the Reo Company in Lansing are also closed by strikes.

Wage increases, which the union claims were caused by its pressure, have totaled $100,000,000 or more.

Simultaneously workers by thousands have poured into the union organization. Most of them are new to trade unionism. Not a large percentage ever belonged to a union. The Detroit area has hitherto been weak in unions. Up to NRA, the great corporations unanimously discouraged trade union effort. Detroit was known as a "non-union city."

Consequently the bulk of the new members of the automobile workers' union come to it green in the ways of the labor movement. Into their hands has been given a new influence and power upon the most delicately knit manufacturing mechanism in America.

To Consolidate Gains

Leaders of the C. I. O. have foreseen that expansion could not be allowed to continue without limit, and that the time must come for the union to go into its second phase of digesting its gain.

It is also recognized that a big organization has a responsibility that is not demanded of a small one.

So at this period decision has been taken by the C. I. O. high command to protect present gains instead of going out for more, according to union reports.

The agitational era is being suc-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Canadian Rail Dispute Ends

By The Canadian Press

Montreal, March 30

Railway and union heads yesterday announced "an amicable settlement" of their wage dispute, providing removal of 10 per cent wage cuts by March 31, 1938.

The announcement was made after a conference among railway officials and representatives of employees who had given union officials power to call a strike if their demands for restoration of their wages were not met.

"The agreement between the 18 labor organizations and the railways (Canadian Pacific and Canadian National)," said a joint statement issued after the conference, "provides for the removal by progressive steps of the entire 10 per cent wage reduction within a period of 12 months from April 1, 1937.

"The deduction, which became nine per cent on the first of February, becomes eight per cent on April 1, seven per cent on June 1, six per cent on August 1, five per cent on October 1, four per cent on December 1, two per cent on February 1, 1938, the remaining two per cent to be removed at the end of March, 1938, thus restoring basic rates from April 1, 1938.

"The employees had contended for earlier resumption of basic rates, but finally agreed to accept the proposal for the elimination of the deductions by March 31, 1938, by the progressive steps herein outlined. . . ."

The report of a majority of a conciliation board published February 2 recommended that the employees' 10 per cent wage cuts be lowered to nine per cent February 8, eight per cent not later than August 1 and seven per cent not later than Nov. 1.

If the railways' revenues exceeded certain figures, the reductions in the wage cuts were to be enlarged.

Workers refused to accept the majority finding and union officials polled 117,000 workers for power to call a strike if their demands were not met.

Teachers' Unions In New York Join State Federation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 30—Formal organization of the New York State Federation of Teachers' Unions has been achieved here, bringing within its fold 10,000 teachers in seven locals throughout the Empire State. The organization is to be a part of the American Federation of Teachers, and thus affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Charles J. Hendley, vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, has been elected president of the state group, which was formed at Cornell University here yesterday.

The constitution adopted by the federation calls for co-operation with other unions and the organized labor movement of New York State. The federation also voiced a united program to found new locals in addition to those in New York City, Buffalo, Hudson, Katonah and New Rochelle.

Objectives Outlined

Other objectives outlined by the constitution were:

1. Improvement of child welfare and the expansion of public education, both in schools and colleges.
2. Greater academic freedom for teachers and the educational world as a whole.
3. Improved teaching standards.

Academic Freedom

The conference adopted resolutions urging academic freedom and support of various legislation. It also asked for the reinstatement of Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale University, and recommended that educators co-operate with students to insure "orderly and effective demonstrations against war."

Repeal of the Ives loyalty oath was stressed as an important issue, but greater emphasis was laid upon budget and salary problems.

In addition to Mr. Hendley, other officers elected were: J. E. Salmon, first vice-president; H. L. Wheelin, second vice-president; Miss Florence Gitlin, third vice-president; Miss Rae Glauber, secretary; John M. Jacobsen, treasurer, and Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative.

Czech Government Wins Co-operation From Minorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Success has crowned negotiations here between the Czechoslovak Government and the German minority in Czechoslovakia.

Entry of German citizens of Czechoslovakia into the civil service is to be made easier; greater attention is to be paid by the Government to the industrial "German" frontier provinces, which are in a depressed condition; in official correspondence with towns where Germans are in a majority the German language is to be used along with Czech, and welfare work in depressed areas is to be extended.

Negotiations began when, at the suggestion of Dr. Milan Hodža, Czechoslovak Premier, the representatives of the three German parties which form part of the coalition Government presented a memorandum to him suggesting some practical improvements in the position of the German minority. At the same time the Premier received a delegation of the extreme German opposition, which is under the leadership of Konrad Henlein.

While the "loyalists" desire to carry out reforms within the framework of the Czechoslovak constitution, the Henlein party insists on a constitutional reform in their favor which would result in a division and consequent weakening of the Republic. It would give a free hand to the totalitarians in a comparatively large section of Bohemia. In fact, it might eventually turn out to be but a stepping stone to the annexation of North Bohemia by the Pan-Germans.

For Civil Service Jobs

The memorandum mainly emphasized the demand for proportionate representation of the German minority in civil service and in central offices. It is generally agreed—and the memorandum again confirmed it—that this is the main grievance.

The present state of affairs is, the Czechs declare, a natural outcome of the negative and even hostile policy of the German minority at the time when the Czechoslovak civil service was founded. After the World War the disaffected Germans were not inclined to co-operate with the majority of the population. It was with great difficulty that Dr. Hodža achieved co-operation with Germans in 1926 and brought about their inclusion in the Czechoslovak Government.

It is felt by Czechs that an official whose loyalty to the democratic form of the state is doubtful and who regards Germany as his "motherland," in accordance with the Pan-German and Henlein slogan, cannot be placed in a responsible position which he might use against the in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Grocer Laments Appetite for Cake; Sighs for Days When Men Did Shopping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—The national appetite for cake is a thing to be lamented, in the opinion of Albert A. Cole, South Portland, Maine, grocer. Mr. Cole's inference was that this appetite applies not only to food but to practically everything that goes into human relations in this workaday world.

Hale and hearty, and bearing all the imprint of a Pine Tree State native, Mr. Cole is in New York today as the guest of the National Association of Retail Grocers and was said to be "the oldest active grocer of the United States in continuous service." He said he sold butter and eggs across the counter of the grocery shop at 68 Sawyer Street, South Portland, away back in Civil War days, "when Lincoln was President and men done the trading." Thereupon Mr. Cole made it as clear as the waters of Lake Sebago that the old days were great days, happy days—as they always are to youth—and that the memory of them comes down to him today like a spray of rosemary.

Didn't Go In for Cake

From the viewpoint of the grocer, they were days when men ate men's food—heartily, as good food should be eaten—and didn't go in for cake.

"Don't have so many soups these days, either," he added. "They use' t' have corned beef and cabbage in those days."

Neither is the corner grocery the meeting place where men, on cold winter days, gathered around the big, hot stove and settled the affairs of their community and the nation.

"They use' t' hang around," he recalled. "We had a big stove and a 10-foot pine bench. Had to keep putting in new boards, because they'd cut it up with jack knives. They sat on nail kegs and boxes, too. They stopped about eight or 10 years ago. I just couldn't say why."

Today there is just one chair in the grocery. It's for the cashier.

How Store Started

When Mr. Cole first went to Portland, he said he told the first man he met that he wanted to start a little grocery store.

"'I have got a place with a little hardware, but I have no money. How about credit?'" he repeated. "He says, 'Come here when you want and get it, and pay when you are ready.'"

That was the beginning of A. A. Cole's market.

Mr. Cole is accompanied by his son, Hiram; Arthur Charles, field secretary of the Maine State Retail Grocers' Association, and Putney Haight, Chicago advertising man. They will leave here today for Washington, where Mr. Cole hopes to meet the President. If this meeting is arranged, Mr. Cole promised that although he is a Republican, he won't be likely to argue with Mr. Roosevelt.

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Clipper's Flight Cuts U. S.-Australia Trip to Four Days

AUCKLAND, N. Z., March 30 (AP)—Australasia hailed the flight of the Pan-American Clipper today as bringing it within four days' air travel of North America.

Capt. Edwin C. Musick and his crew of six completed at dusk the 6820-mile flight here from Alameda, Calif., exploring air ways that never before had known the sound of a plane's motor.

The trip was a survey of flying conditions preliminary to establishment of a commercial airline. The Clipper will return to Alameda by approximately the same route.

Captain Musick set down descriptions of quiet lagoons in the lee of some of the most obscure islets of the south Pacific. He spotted them in the final leg of the flight today from Pago-Pago, American Samoa, 1797 miles away. The trip, with detours, took him over the Tonga and Kermadec Islands, many of which never were observed from the air before.

Newfoundland: Its Commission Rule Surveyed

Plan for Permanency of Present Rule Urged by Simpson

Progress Slow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The possibility that Newfoundland will always be governed by an "autocratic" commission was put forward when administration difficulties in Newfoundland were described here recently by Sir John Hope Simpson, one of the special commissioners sent to govern the island when financial difficulties caused its Government to seek the help of the British Government.

Pointing out that there are fewer than 290,000 people in the whole of Newfoundland and Labrador, Sir John held that it is ridiculous to think of a population of that size being a Dominion of the British Empire. These people are scattered, he said, in more than 1400 settlements around 6000 miles of coast. There is only one city—St. John's—of 45,000 inhabitants, and only eight towns of 2000 inhabitants and more.

The standard of living is, he added, worse than the worst in Great Britain, and one of the problems before the commission has been to restore the people's morale.

The commission found that income was mainly derived from a tariff, averaging 72½ per cent, paid in major measure by the poor. One of the first steps was to reduce the tariff on most of the articles the poor were bound to consume. This was done with the deliberate object of taking $1,000,000 out of the national income of $8,000,000. The result was most extraordinary. Instead of the income coming down, it went up by $1,000,000.

What the commission is trying to do, Sir John explained, is to decrease the amount of indirect and to increase the amount of direct revenue. The vocal class, the class that pays income tax, he added, do not like that.

The Newfoundland fishing industry, although it engages something like 100,000 people, does not support them, he went on. For years the Government has been giving concealed "doles" to the industry and disguising the fact that it does not support the population trying to exist on it. The commission, he declared, has adopted a policy of stopping this concealed "dole" and making the industry stand on its own legs, for the economic condition of Newfoundland will, he said, never be known until it is found how far the fishing industry supports those who are supposed to live on it.

Referring to the difficulty of securing a reliable reflection of public opinion in a country with such a scattered population, Sir John pointed out that the interests of St. John's are often diametrically opposed to those of the outposts, whose people are uneducated and unvocal.

Sir John confessed that the commission form of government is an autocracy. It "is not omniscient but it is omnipotent," he declared, and what is required is some reliable method of finding the reactions of the population to the actions of the commission.

If some method can be devised, Sir John stated, the commission form of government may well be permanency for that small population.

Newfoundland commission rule: Page 3.

Indians Early 'Sit-Downers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—The wave of sit-down strikes in the United States has recalled to pioneers of the western plains how one Indian chief and his tribe conducted a sit-down strike that actually halted construction of the Canadian Pacific railway across the prairies to the Pacific coast.

In 1882 Chief John Piapot viewed with alarm the decrease of buffalo that followed the arrival of the railway construction crews. Hunters for the railway companies would stage huge hunts, killing scores of buffalo and clearing out entire districts.

At a council of war he thundered warnings to his Cree tribesmen. Then they trekked to the scene of construction work. Along the right of way of the railway company they camped in their hundreds with the tent of Chief Piapot placed directly along the path of the twin ribbons of steel.

Railwaymen did not want to precipitate trouble with the incensed and armed Indians, so they appealed to the capital of the Dominion at Ottawa, and instructions were forwarded to members of the Mounted Police.

A sergeant and a constable, clad in the traditional scarlet and gold of the present Royal Canadian Mounted Police force, galloped across the plains to the scene of the sit-down strike. There they met the chief.

First the police argued; then they issued an ultimatum. At the end of 15 minutes Chief Piapot and his band had not moved. Immediately the sergeant slashed the guy ropes of the Indian tent, permitting the tent to fall on the Indian chief and his head men.

There were shouts of indignation at the humiliation visited upon their chief, and an angry mob threatened to kill the policemen. The chief, seeing his strategy likely to result in bloodshed, halted the trouble and agreed to move on.

The essential complaint of the Indians, however, that hunters for the railway construction crews killed too many buffalo, was thus brought to the attention of the Federal authorities and there were stricter regulations issued, reducing the waste killing.

Keyman

By a Staff Artist

Owen J. Roberts

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Reverses His Position

Faulty New Deal Bills Held Cause of Voidings by Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—On the basis of his own experience in the Department of Justice, Erwin H. Griswold, Harvard law school professor, told the Senate Judiciary Committee today that it was faulty preparation of legislation, rather than the conservatism of the Supreme Court, which was largely responsible for the invalidation of new-deal legislation.

At the same time, the committee made public a letter from Charles E. Cropley, clerk of the Supreme Court, giving the tabular record of the court's docket at present and in the past.

The information was requested by the committee, and supported the earlier letter of the Chief Justice showing that the court is abreast of its work, and that the carry-over of cases has been greatly reduced. The right given the court by Congress to exercise discretion in receiving certain cases had facilitated dispatch of business, he contended. He wrote at one point:

"The prompt dispatch of business also has been furthered by modernizing and liberalizing the practice in a number of ways. The receiving of petitions for writs of certiorari and many classes of motions by 'distribution' whether the court be in session or recess has eliminated the pro forma submission in open court of these matters and thus released many hours during the course of a term for the hearing of argument."

Aide in Washington

Griswold recalled that he was special assistant to the Attorney General in the office of the Solicitor General, dealing with Supreme Court cases, before he joined the Harvard faculty.

"In my own experience," he said, "repeated efforts to have bills modified so as to eliminate constitutional difficulties were impatiently spurned."

Dr. Griswold cited two decisions of the Supreme Court yesterday to support his contention.

"We had yesterday an example of just how this works," he said. "The first Frazier-Lemke bill was hastily rushed through and unanimously found unconstitutional. Yesterday the revised and carefully drawn bill was unanimously upheld.

Blame Put on Congress

"It is a plain instance of where the court had done its duty and the blame rests upon Congress, not the court.

"The same was true of the railroad pension act. Here again the first draft was rejected unanimously, although it is true that they divided 5 to 4 on the application of the commerce clause."

Pointing out that the court yesterday upheld the railroad collective bargaining act, he repeated that the blame for invalidation "rests not with the court but with the draftsmen."

He cited the securities act, on the other hand, as an example of a New Deal act "drafted with extreme care" which had run afoul of the Supreme Court.

"Too often, though," he said, "it seemed as though the court was regarded as a convenient place to which to shift responsibility."

Not Playing the Game

Declaring that the President's proposal is "obviously not playing the game," Dr. Griswold urged as an alternative a constitutional amendment fixing the number of the court at nine, and fixing terms of office at 18 years. Any justices who had served 18 years or more when the amendment took effect would cease to be members of the court, under this plan.

"Thereafter appointments would be for 18-year terms, spaced at two-year intervals," Dr. Griswold said, "so it would be certain that at least two vacancies would occur in every presidential term."

Dr. Griswold agreed that the Supreme Court occasionally had "strayed from the truly judicial path and acted like a 'super legislature,'" but nevertheless denounced the present proposal as pointing in the direction of future dictatorships.

Hours of Debate

Meanwhile, the five hours of seething debate in the Senate yesterday, involving a dozen members, all Democrats, was whipped up again by the radio address of Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia last night, and the forthcoming speech which Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas was scheduled to make tonight.

A charge by Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, that patronage is being used by the Administration to force through the President's court plan, met a categorical denial from Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney General, that he ever had talked about the court with Senator Holt. The latter had mentioned Mr. Keenan on the Senate floor when challenged by Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, to name an instance in which patronage was offered.

Climax of Day

The Holt charge and the Keenan reply, made later from the Justice Department in a formal statement, were the climax of a congressional day spent largely in watching the breath-taking opinions of the Supreme Court.

Senator Black, who is a strong supporter of the President's plan, disparaged "all this patronage talk" and demanded that "those who charge there is an effort made to buy a Senator or a Representative by patronage to prove it."

The young West Virginian immediately rose.

"Mr. President, will the Senator yield?" he asked.

A minute later he continued: "For 14 months I was not even consulted about any appointment in my State. Immediately after the President

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

'Home on the Farm' in Reverse

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—It was a bad situation when Mrs. Mary Massula went to the Bridge Plaza Police Court in Brooklyn about two sheep and 10 goats, because she was rather frightened and a little indignant that anyone should complain.

Her husband was summoned but she answered because he was busy and she could explain about his being busy. That really was the point of the whole thing, the farm.

She stood before Magistrate Nicholas Pinto and said, Yes, they did have two sheep and 10 goats in the basement of their home, but not for long, Judge, because they were looking for a farm. Her husband was out looking for the farm, she said.

Five of the goats were nannies and good milkers, and the sheep were about ready for shearing.

Once they had a farm near Monticello but they sold it. There were several animals on the place from which Mrs. Massula could not bear to part, and so they were brought to Brooklyn. Then, while they were looking for another farm, it was so much cheaper to pick up likestock at a bargain, Judge.

The magistrate nodded and adjourned the case to April 19, while Mrs. Massula beamed.

She did not mention the 65 rabbits, one pony, one mule, three cats, five dogs, several horses and a flock of chickens in the back yard.

Neither did the summons.

Bounced Off

INTRA, Italy, March 30 (AP)—When Angelo Pilori halted his motorcycle in his back yard after an afternoon spin in the country he was more than a little surprised to find his wife missing from the rear seat.

After several hours of search he found her in a neighboring town. She had been bounced off.

Court Stirs Storm Of Conjecture Over Effects of Rulings

Proponents of President's Plan See Justification of Their Stand—Opponents of Change Say It Shows Court Capable as It Is

General Sentiment Appears to Ask: 'Where Is Constitutional Crisis Now?'

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Where is the "Constitutional Crisis of 1937" in the light of the Supreme Court's historic decisions yesterday, particularly the upholding of the Washington Minimum Wage Law for Women?

That is the question the nation seems today to be asking. The answers are in part agreed upon, in part subject to divergent interpretations. But the major conclusions seem to be about as follows:

1. The court itself has established the thesis—within a certain field—that not constitutional amendment, but revision of interpretations of the Constitution itself, is the road to progress. In short, that the Constitution is broad enough to cover necessary social legislation.

2. But it is important to recognize that this new breadth is not as yet for federal legislation, as President Roosevelt has advocated, but for action by the states. Yet in many fields, the New Dealers insist that separate state action is not enough. If they wish federal authority, they would still be under the necessity of seeking either a constitutional amendment or a far greater "flexing" of the Constitution than was given yesterday.

3. The court has removed the untenable "no-man's-land" affirmed last June, in which neither state nor Federal Government could legislate, thus opening the way to protective legislation in many states.

4. The court has shown itself able to change its mind under circumstances of great difficulty. But, in so doing, it has revealed again—possibly more strikingly than ever before — what vast power can be held by one man—the single justice who tips the scales.

5. The present minority members of the court more sharply than ever before indicate their unwillingness to yield to flexible constructions of the Constitution, and in sharp words deny the minority opinion of Mr. Justice Stone in the AAA case, that "the only check upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint."

6. By unanimous vote, the court backs compulsory collective bargaining in industries plainly engaged in interstate commerce. The sustaining of the Railway Labor Act was to some observers more important in its broad implications than the minimum wage decision

Opinions Diverge Sharply

Of the effect of these agreed conclusions upon the present constitutional situation, there are many theories. There are arguments that the President's position is strengthened; arguments that it is weakened.

On the one hand, people are saying:

"There, you see, it isn't necessary to 'pack' the court. This is a perfectly reasonable court. The President only has to be patient."

On the other hand, people say: "Well, the President has got the court on the run. He only needs to keep up his pressure and he'll get all the decisions he wants. Maybe we'd better remove uncertainty by approving his plan."

One clue to the effects of the court's decision upon the President's plan came immediately on the floor of the Senate, where Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, gave vent to his jubilations. It is undeniable that the morale of the President's supporters is greatly strengthened, and that the opponents find themselves hard pressed.

The basic point that judicial reinterpretations can overnight remove the need for difficult constitutional amendments is perhaps the most impressive factor. That is to say, after the adverse decision last June on the New York State minimum wage law, many people—liberals and others—declared that a constitutional amendment was the only answer. Gov. Alfred M. Landon, in accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency, sponsored such an amendment.

The Shortest Way

It would have taken certainly many months, probably many years, to enact such amendment. And now overnight, by the change of a single vote on the Supreme Court bench, the whole job is done as far as state minimum wage legislation for women is concerned.

The situation also points another conclusion: That the fundamental provisions of the Constitution are not immutable and static, but are subject to judicial interpretation, which may vary from year to year or decade to decade; in Chief Justice Hughes' much mis-applied words, "The Constitution is what the judges say it is."

"Without any invidious intent, this conclusion seems dictated by the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Majority and minority opinions of the Supreme Court opinion, in excerpt form: Page 6.

Additional reactions to the Washington Minimum Wage decision: Page 2.

Women Are Sharply Split Over Wage Law Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—American women are as sharply divided as the Supreme Court itself on the merits of minimum-wage legislation for their sex.

Feminine groups had two exactly opposite reactions to the court's decision upholding the Washington State Minimum Wage Law for Women. The court's action will have a far wider effect than merely awarding $216 in back wages to Mrs. Elsie Parrish, a Wenatchee, Wash., hotel chambermaid.

In effect the court switched from the "equal rights" viewpoint of the National Woman's Party to the "protective" theory held by the National Women's Trade Union League and the National League of Women Voters.

Previously, it had said that minimum wages for women alone "would unreasonably restrain them in competition with men and tend arbitrarily to deprive them of employment and a fair chance to find work." Now it finds that though limitations upon her personal and contractual rights may be removed by legislation, there is something in woman's "disposition and habits of life which will operate against a full assertion of those rights.

"She will still be where some legislation to protect her is deemed necessary to secure a real equality of right," the majority of the court justices concluded.

Not One State Alone

It is not merely the minimum wage law of one state that concerns those opposing women's groups. The court's decision affects similar legislation in all other states. It points in the words of Attorney General Cummings, "where the way lies and where action by legislation may or may not tread."

Some type of minimum wage legislation is found in the statute books of 17 states—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. The Minnesota law is applied only to minors. Enforcement of the New York law for women has been held up since its invalidation by the Supreme Court last June, but will be rewritten now to as to remove all doubts of its constitutionality.

The Ohio law was recently upheld by a unanimous decision of a federal district court. The Colorado and Utah laws have never been operative for lack of appropriation.

All the minimum-wage states except South Dakota, where the wage is fixed by the law itself, provide for the establishment of wage boards composed of representatives of the workers, the employers, and the public, to study the various industries and make recommendations to the state agency authorized to fix minimum rates and issue orders that are put into effect throughout the State after public hearings.

Call Doctrine Unsound

The National Woman's Party, headed by Mrs. Stephen H. Pell of New York, was "shocked" at the court's reversal of its position which lines the party up with the conservative members of the court. The equal rights champions said that the decision "establishes the unsound doctrine that while men may work for any compensation they please, women cannot work except for wages at or above a level fixed by legislatures or governmental boards or agencies." They charged the court with assuming that "the liberty of women is not as precious as the liberty of men."

Last June, the majority of the court held that "any measure that deprives employers and adult women of freedom to agree upon wages, leaving employers and men employees free to do so, is necessarily arbitrary."

The minority, on the other hand, insisted:

"We have not yet arrived at a time when we are at liberty to override the judgment of the State and decide that women are not the special subject of exploitation because they are women and as such are not in a relatively defenseless position."

Now the majority and minority have switched. Five justices agreed in the new decision that: "The Legislature of the State was clearly entitled to consider the situation of women in employment, the fact they are in the class receiving the least pay, that their bargaining power is relatively weak and that they are the ready victims of those who would take advantage of their necessitous circumstances."

Four justices held with the Woman's Party that: "Prescribing of minimum wages for women alone would unreasonably restrain them in competition with men and tend arbitrarily to deprive them of employment and a fair chance to find work."

American Must Face Canadian Trial Court

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Freeman Hatfield, owner and commander of the vessel Gypsum Queen, sunk during the World War, failed in the Supreme Court yesterday in his effort to escape extradition to Canada to face charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. Hatfield is being held in Manchester, N. H., in the custody of a United States marshal.

The high court refused to review a judgment against him by the First Circuit Court of Appeals. The complaint against Hatfield charged that he obtained $71,276, "the property of His Britannic Majesty in the right of the Dominion of Canada, by knowingly and falsely representing that the vessel was sunk on the high seas by an enemy submarine of the German Government during the World War."

Later evidence, the Government contended, disclosed that four days after the loss of the ship Hatfield made an affidavit in which he said the vessel was destroyed by the perils of the sea.

Two Attack, One Defends Court Plan

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 30 (AP)—A fashionable audience last night heard two speakers attack President Roosevelt's court plan and "booed" one of their number who deplored lack of "the other side of the story."

James A. Reed, former United States Senator from Missouri, and Frank E. Gannett, New York publisher, assailed the President's proposal in harsh terms in their talks before 500 persons in the Everglades Club.

After they had finished, Edward Wycoff Harris, a New York attorney, arose to "register my regret this is not an open forum and that only one side of the question has been presented."

Rulings Provide Both Sides With Fuel for Debate

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Both sides in the judiciary reorganization dispute endeavored today to capitalize on the Supreme Court's elimination of what President Roosevelt once called the "no man's land" on minimum wage legislation for women.

Senator Sherman Minton (D), of Indiana, an advocate of the Roosevelt bill, contended the court's five-to-four decision upholding the Washington State Wage Law and reversing its previous position "showed it is a human institution and proves what the President has been talking about."

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, a leader of the opposition, drew different conclusions from the Minimum Wage Decision and the unanimous approval of the revised Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium and the Railroad Labor Act.

"First," he said, "the rulings illustrated the present court can and will interpret the Constitution liberally in the light of modern conditions, so legislation to affect the majority viewpoint—even if it were proper—is not needed.

"Second, sound procedure is to draft legislation carefully, as was done with the substitute mortgage law, to meet constitutional points made in adverse court decisions."

Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, summed up for the Administration forces in the Senate:

"This is but a clear illustration that, as Chief Justice Hughes has said, 'We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is.' There has been a clear line of cleavage in decisions between property rights and human rights."

Chairman Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, charged "sheer sham" to the opponents who have contended New Deal legislation would threaten freedom of religion, speech and the press.

A Leak Somewhere

"Those who hide behind the Bill of Rights in this fight," he declared, "either have a leaky brainpan or they think the American people have a leaky brainpan. The real division here is economic."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a strong dissenter from Senator Ashhurst's view, said he welcomed the change in Supreme Court opinion on women's wages.

He repeated his objections to the administration bill, saying he was not one "to attempt to destroy the court or public confidence in it" solely because his views conflicted with those of the justices.

Two other Senate supporters of the President—Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia and Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington—expressed the opinion that discussion aroused by the proposed legislation was "having its effect on the court."

Opinions differed, however, whether the reversal on the minimum wage question would greatly affect Senate sentiment on the reorganization issue.

Senator Minton expressed hope and belief that some of the Senators still uncommitted "will realize that amendment of the court's views is all that is needed in order to get worth-while legislation validated."

Senator Bennet Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, an opponent, pointed out on the other hand that the court had reversed itself before.

"It's the proper function of a court," he said, "and I don't think this instance will have any effect on the situation in Congress."

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois said he was "pleased to find this great court was not above listening to the voice of protests of the American public and gave new consideration to their sense of justice."

Said Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California:

"The court corrected an obvious error. But the President's plan should be adopted anyway, not only with respect to the Supreme Court, but also the lower courts."

Laws' Revival Discussed

Administration senators had some fun discussing whether minimum wage laws in the District of Columbia and New York, heretofore invalidated by the Supreme Court, are again in force as a result of the court's about-face.

"What is the law in the District?" asked Senator Black. "Do we have a minimum wage law in the District or do we not? There is some doubt about it. I believe we will have to enact a new law."

Senator Minton took issue with Senator Black, asserting the law had not been dead since the court invalidated it 14 years ago, but "only sleeping."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, asked if the court could revive the law "by a touch of the hand after 14 years."

Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, contended the law had become inoperative and that "Congress will be compelled to enact again a statute it had a right all along to enact."

The court, in deciding the Washington state case, Senator Robinson argued, had no jurisdiction over the District law.

Senator Robinson insisted the only way to revive the District law would be to find some way to review the Adkins decision in which the local law was invalidated.

"If a new case should arise," he said, "it would depend on the frame of mind of the Supreme Court when that case reached it. In the meantime, if a change should occur again, the statute would be invalidated."

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina asked about New York. Senator Black replied it would be difficult to convict violators of the New York law which the Supreme Court had invalidated.

Ridiculing the court, Senator Black suggested that a minimum wage law might be constitutional in Washington but unconstitutional in New York because the constitutionality of the laws "might depend upon the climates" of the two states.

600-Year-Old Tree

A tree on the campus of St. John's College at Annapolis is believed to be more than 600 years old.

Court Record Is Submitted

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 30

The Supreme Court clerk filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee today a letter showing "the dispatch with which the court is currently disposing of its business" and listing rules recently adopted by the high tribunal to speed its procedure.

The letter was written by Charles Elmore Cropley, clerk of the court, in response to a request from the committee for a report on the status of the court's docket for each year since 1925. Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, an opponent of the Roosevelt court bill, requested the information.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman, placed Mr. Cropley's letter before the committee as testimony in opposition to the court bill was resumed after a week-end recess.

Another huge crowd was on hand to hear Prof. Erwin N. Griswold of Harvard law school propose a constitutional amendment fixing the terms of Supreme Court justices at 18 years.

Opposing the Roosevelt bill, Professor Griswold said it would "break down the barriers" which have protected the independence of the Supreme Court.

"The way will lie broad and open," he warned, "for the first man-who-would-be-dictator, whatever his name may prove to be."

Just before the Harvard professor took the witness chair in the large committee room, the White House announced that Raymond B. Stevens of New Hampshire had resigned from the Tariff Commission "to take an active part" in behalf of the President's court program.

Mr. Cropley's letter was accompanied by tabulations showing the status of the Supreme Court docket by years from 1925 to date. They showed that the appellate cases carried over from the docket of prior terms had ranged from 533 in 1925 to 90 in 1936.

Appellate cases disposed of on merits were listed as 421 in 1925 and 269 for the last full term. Total cases disposed of ranged from 858 in 1925 to 667 last year.

Mr. Cropley noted that the once familiar condition of cases being heard during a term but not decided until the next term "disappeared beginning with the October term, 1929."

"In that term, as in every succeeding one," he reported, "the court has decided all cases argued or submitted, and has carried none under advisement into a subsequent term."

He reported also that beginning with the 1930 term "all cases which counsel could prepare for argument prior to the suspension of the call of the docket were heard, and the cases carried over the term were those in which writs of certiorari were granted and appeals in which the question of jurisdiction had been passed upon too late for the cases to be prepared and reached for argument."

Mr. Cropley said promulgation of a court rule in 1928 requiring appellants to file statements disclosing the basis for contending jurisdiction "has served to conserve the time and energy of the court by permitting it to dismiss frivolous appeals upon examination of the statements filed by the parties." He noted a "number of ways" in which he said "the prompt dispatch of business has been furthered."

Court Stirs Up Conjecture

(Continued from Page 1)

three decisions in consideration: the Adkins case of 1923, the Tipaldo case of 1937 and the Washington State case yesterday.

The sharpest issue in the two opinions yesterday—majority and minority—perhaps turns on whether changing conditions require changed interpretations. Chief Justice Hughes for the majority referred to the close margin of the Adkins case in 1923, "the economic conditions which have supervened, for the minority, says flatly: "The meaning of the Constitution does not change with the ebb and flow of economic events."

Epitomize the Struggle

These two quotations in a sense epitomize the whole struggle now prevailing over the position of the Supreme Court. If the position of Chief Justice Hughes were broadened to cover other legislation, President Roosevelt could apparently ask for nothing more But if the view of the present minority again becomes that of the majority, as it may at any time, then another "no-man's land" might be created in which legislation was impossible.

While the court's action in reversing one of its previous decisions was unusual, it was far from unprecedented. In some 50 cases, listed by Mr. Justice Brandeis in a famous footnote to the Coronado oil case, the court has specifically overruled prior decisions, some of which concerned the constitutionality of federal statutes.

The minority opinion in the minimum wage case is directed not only against Mr. Justice Stone's remarks in the AAA case, but at the general theory lying behind the argument that if reasonable doubt exists in the minds of a minority, that doubt should be recognized by the majority. This theory is at the basis of proposals that a seven-to-two majority of the court should be required to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.

It is argued that if "reasonable doubt" exists in the minds of three or four justices, that is sufficient to prove that a statute is not clearly unconstitutional, and doubts should be resolved in favor of the statute.

Mr. Justice Sutherland says:

"But whose doubts, and by whom resolved?" A justice must make up his own mind, he says, and decide for himself whether "reasonable doubt" exists, not whether it is sufficient to persuade some other justice.

Not the least interesting fact in the minimum wage situation is that the Washington state law has been a statute for 23 years, twice upheld by the state supreme court, and only after attaining this respectable age did it reach the Supreme Court of the United States. The delay fits into President Roosevelt's arguments for swifter examination of statutes to determine their constitutionality.

All in all, therefore, there is considerable satisfaction at the White House today over the court's decisions. Not one, but five cases were decided in general in the New Deal's direction. But it is recognized that the minimum wage decision was for state, not federal, action. And it is by now realized that the court is unpredictable.

Other Mondays are coming—Mondays on which the Wagner Labor Act may be thrown out. If the act is rejected by a hairline vote—4 to 5—the President's supporters will not mourn; if the decision is unanimous, or nearly so, their cause will have received a severe blow.

So reflection, study, and assimilation of the meaning of yesterday's profound state papers is still the order of the day.

New Deal Bills Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

submitted his proposal I was called by a high official—"

"Who?" cried Senator Black.

"I will tell the Senator in a moment—an official in the Department of Justice—Judge Keenan, of the Department of Justice."

"Let us hear what he said!" challenged Senator Black.

"He very generously wanted to know if I was interested in suggesting someone for federal judge in West Virginia. He talked about the present Administration. He did not say 'I am going to give you a judge for your vote.' I hope he did not think that I was that dumb, but I knew what he meant and he knew what he meant. He meant if I went along on the President's proposal, I would get a judge."

Senator Black immediately defended Mr. Keenan as a man of "intelligence and integrity." Later Mr. Keenan himself denied the imputation that he attempted to use patronage to force Senators into line.

Courtesy Rule Explained

Under the Senate's courtesy rule regarding appointments, he explained, a single Senator could block an appointment by announcing to colleagues that it was "obnoxious" to him. For this reason, he declared, it was the invariable rule to consult Senators in advance of an appointment. There was no reference whatever to the court fight, he declared.

Senator Henry F. Ashhurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the judiciary committee, also defended Mr. Keenan and attacked those "who are willing to wound but afraid to strike."

The impassioned Senate debate yesterday was precipitated by the speech of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, attacking Mr. Chief Justice Hughes for his letter to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, declaring an increased court membership would "impair" efficiency of the tribunal.

American Crafts Exhibit Is Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—A comprehensive exhibition of contemporary American crafts opened in the Philadelphia Art Alliance on March 24 and is to continue until April 10. The display includes work from craftsmen all over the United States. Pottery, weaving, metal work, stained glass, wood carving, jewelry, illumination, puppetry and many other examples of craft work are shown.

So that visitors may gain a clear understanding of the problems of the craftsmen and the nature of their work, a series of demonstrations and talks by the artists themselves have been arranged at various hours in the afternoon and evening each day. Among them is an open forge demonstration in the garden of the alliance.

The exhibit is open, free to the public, from 10:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. on week days and from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Sundays.

WPA Classes in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The WPA educational classes in the fourth district enrolled 6317 pupils in March, according to a report by Miss Mabel Bacon, supervisor. There were 1571 white males and 2726 white females, and 698 Negro males and 1322 Negro females. One hundred and seventy-four supervisors and teachers were in charge.

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Revised Farm Act Wins Unanimously In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court held constitutional today the revised Frazier-Lemke Act authorizing a three-year moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures.

Mr. Justice Brandeis delivered the unanimous decision of the court that the provisions of the involved legislation make "no unreasonable modification of the mortgagee's rights and hence are valid."

It was Mr. Justice Brandeis who delivered the unanimous decision two years ago holding the original Frazier-Lemke Act, granting a five-year moratorium, unconstitutional on the ground that it took property without due process of law.

In today's decision Mr. Justice Brandeis said the court had no occasion to decide whether "an absolute stay of three years would have been justified under the bankruptcy power."

"We are of opinion," he added, "that, while the act affords the debtor, ordinarily, a three-year period of rehabilitation, the stay provided for is not an absolute one; and that the court may terminate the stay and order a sale earlier."

The decision was on litigation appealed from a ruling by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals holding the legislation invalid.

The case was brought by Robert Page Wright, Bedford County, Va., farmer, against the Vinton branch of the Mountain Trust Bank of Roanoke, Va.

Representative Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the measure, was among the attorneys arguing for Wright in its behalf.

The amended legislation was passed in an effort to meet Supreme Court objections to the original act, declared unconstitutional two years ago.

A five-year moratorium was granted by the original measure. The revised one limited it to three years and gave federal courts greater control over the property of the debtor.

Among other things, it provided that the farmer retained possession only as long as he complied with the orders of the court and paid a reasonable rental. The court also could require payment on the principal.

The bank, a creditor of Wright, contended the act took its property without due process of law by preventing it from collecting. It won originally in the Federal District Court.

"The argument is," Mr. Justice Brandeis said, "that possession by the mortgagor during the stay is necessarily less favorable to the mortgagee than possession by a receiver or trustee would be."

"That is not true," he continued. "The mortgagor is in default, but it is not, therefore, to be assumed that he is a wrongdoer, or incompetent to conduct farming operations. The legislation is designed to aid victims of the general economic depression.

"The mortgagor is familiar with the property, and presumably vitally interested in preserving ownership therefor and ready to exert himself to the uttermost to that end. It is not unreasonable to assume that, under these circumstances, the interests of all concerned will be better served by leaving him in possession than by installing a disinterested receiver or trustee.

"For the mortgagor holds possession charged with obligations imposed for the benefit of the mortgagee as fully as if the property were in the possession of a receiver or trustee, and there is probably a saving of expense.

"In order to protect the creditor's interests, the possession is at all times subject to the supervision and control of the court; and, if the debtor, 'at any time,' fails to comply with orders of the court issued in the exercise of its supervisory power to protect the mortgagee against waste or other abuse of his possession by the mortgagor, the court may order the property sold.

"The farmer's proceeding in bankruptcy for rehabilitation resembles that of a corporation for reorganization. As to the latter it is expressly provided that the debtor may, to some extent, be left in possession; and it is common practice to appoint as receivers one of the officials of the corporation."

Washington Grandmother Glad Wage Case Is Over

WENATCHEE, Wash., March 30 (AP)—Hoping her minimum wage victory in the United States Supreme Court would "make it easier for other working women," Mrs. Elsie Parrish, 43-year-old grandmother, said today, "I'm not sure I understand all the things, but I'm glad it is all over."

Yesterday the Supreme Court upheld Mrs. Parrish's claims to $216 back wages from a hotel concern under the Washington Minimum Wage Law for women.

Supreme Court Reversals Few on Important Issues

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A search of records disclosed today that the Supreme Court has reversed itself only a few times on important decisions.

Its action yesterday in overruling previous opinions and upholding the right of a state to fix minimum wages for women was one of the major reversals.

By a five to four decision is sustained a Washington state statute after voting five to four against a similar New York state law last June and five to three against a District of Columbia statute 14 years ago.

Mr. Justice Roberts voted against the New York act and for the Washington state measure.

Reversals on less important litigation have been more frequent.

On last March 15, the court disapproved previous rulings to hold that the Federal Government could not tax the salary of William Whitlock Brush, former chief engineer of the New York Bureau of Water Supply on the ground that he was engaged in a government function.

Perhaps the most famous case that was reversed involved validity of the Legal Tender Act passed to provide money for conducting the Civil War. By a four to three vote the court in 1870 held the legislation partially unconstitutional.

That same day President Grant sent to the Senate nominations to fill two vacancies. Soon after the new justices were confirmed, the court ordered a new argument and the law was upheld five to four. The new justices had joined with the previous dissenters to form a majority.

President Grant was charged by many persons with "packing" the court to obtain a favorable decision. He denied, however, that he had known of the ruling when he submitted the nominations.

Another celebrated decision, resulting from a justice changing his vote, held the entire income tax law invalid in 1895, after only a portion of the act had been declared unconstitutional.

The first decision was by a four to four vote, owing to the illness of Justice Jackson. The court soon reconsidered and with Justice Jackson voting for the legislation, held it unconstitutional by a five to four vote.

That showed one of the justices who originally had voted for the legislation had reversed his decision. His identity never was established.

Severe criticism followed and resulted in adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution authorizing a federal income tax.

The most recent case of wide interest which was reconsidered—but which did not constitute a reversal—involved Charlotte Anita Whitney, convicted of violating the California Criminal Syndicalism law by assisting in 1919 in organizing the Communist Labor Party in that State.

The high tribunal dismissed the case on Oct. 19, 1925, for want of jurisdiction. It then granted a rehearing, heard the dispute reargued, and on May 16, 1927, sustained her conviction.

Campus Festivals Are to End College Cultural Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—Ten campus festivals, recitals and exhibits will close the first year's Cultural Olympics program conducted under the auspices of the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Frederick C. Gruber, director of the project, has just announced.

Opening the series of events will be a collegiate dramatic festival to be held in the Irvine Auditorium April 17. Various one-act plays will be presented by dramatic groups from eight colleges and universities.

An exhibit of graphic and plastic arts will begin in the University Christian Association on May 10, to continue for five days, and on May 11 there will be a boys' choir festival in the Irvine Auditorium.

A recital of instrumental and vocal soloists is scheduled for May 12; a music festival for small instrumental and vocal groups for May 13; a music festival for large groups for May 14; a speech and literature festival for May 15; a choral speaking festival for May 17; a dance festival for May 21, and a dramatic festival for May 22.

Tobacco Men Win High Court Review

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A group of Georgia tobacco warehousemen won a Supreme Court review yesterday in their challenge of constitutionality of a 1935 state law fixing the maximum fees to be charged for handling tobacco.

The tribunal consented to review a ruling by a three-judge federal district court in Georgia upholding the act.

The petitioners, including the Cook County warehouse, contended that regulation of their business "to the extent of price fixing was unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious, destroyed their right of contract and deprived them of property without due process of law."

Electric Spark Ignited Gas in Texas High School

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—An Agriculture Department investigator reported yesterday the New London, Texas, school explosion resulted from ignition of accumulated gas by a spark from an electric sanding machine switch.

Dr. David J. Price, explosion expert of the bureau of chemistry and soils, disclosed this finding in a preliminary report on the disaster.

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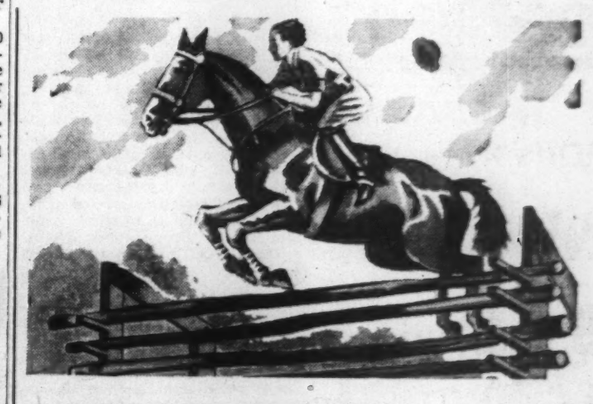

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Women Take Sides on Reform Of Job Conditions by Charter; 'Protective' Laws Debated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—The proposed women's charter, like the fabled golden apple, promises to bring discord into practically all women's conventions in the United States this year. Whether or not women's groups will back the new bill of rights will be decided before fall, when the charter committee is calling a convention of its own.

Women generally are in agreement over the first part of the charter, which provides for full political and civil rights, full opportunity for education and for work according to their individual abilities and compensation without discrimination because of sex.

The disagreement comes over the second section of the charter, which declares against special exploitation of women workers, and states that "such conditions shall be corrected through social and labor legislation, which the world's experience shows to be necessary."

Miss Mary van Kleeck, chairman of the advisory committee on the charter, denies that this sentence is an endorsement of "protective" legislation for women; and she points out that it only implies putting an end to exploitation by the application of "experience."

On the other hand, the National Woman's Party sees in the provision a threat to its proposed equal rights amendment to the United States Constitution, and a clear road for those who want laws regulating the hours, conditions and pay of women workers regardless of conditions pertaining for men in the same employment.

Such legislation is "restrictive" rather than "protective," in the opinion of the feminists; and they see it as hampering the free competition of women workers with men.

Six-Commission Proposal

Meanwhile, the charter group, made up of leading members of national women's organizations, is proceeding to draft a plan, to be followed by such organizations as vote to adhere.

The plan, hitherto unannounced, calls for the setting up of six commissions—representing industry, agriculture, domestic and personal service, professions, business and other occupations—household management to include the economic status of unpaid housewives, consumer interests and raising the standards of living; and social, civic and political programs with delegates from social, civic and religious organizations, youth groups, political parties and other persons not organized on the basis of occupations.

The commissions would be supplemented by advisory committees in research, legislation, publicity and educational material, and international co-operation. There would be an executive committee composed of chairmen of commissions and advisory committees, together with members-at-large. This committee would choose its own chairman and would be responsible for planning activities to be carried on by the adhering organizations. Washington would be national headquarters.

Thus an old issue becomes a present controversy. Hardly had the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution been ratified, when the National Woman's Party announced its intention of proceeding to obtain full civic and legal equality for women. Its campaign has proceeded vigorously, with some gains in support, but with millions of women continuing to take a more or less academic and silent view of the problem.

The National Woman's Party has been battling in the main alone, since the bulk of women's organizations in the United States have in some form or other expressed approval of legislation safeguarding the exploited woman worker from unfair conditions of labor or from a less than living wage.

The National League of Women Voters, the National Consumers' League, women's labor groups, and from time to time representatives of other organizations have campaigned for the mass of laws already on the statute books which would be overturned if the National Woman's Party should succeed in having its amendment made part of the Federal Constitution.

Struggle for Employment

Now that the proposal for a charter is forcing action by organizations, the feminists will gain, in a way. Their battleground has been enlarged and the difficulty of the fight intensified. But undoubtedly they will have accessions to their numbers, because of the present threat to the employment of women, particularly of married women.

So long as laws regulating conditions of employment for women applied mainly to the industrial group, and so long as their leaders, including Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Federal Woman's Bureau, favored protective legislation, many other women felt that they should say nothing. But now that competition for employment is keener, any invasion of the right of women to work is a threat of further curtailment for them; and the lines of business and industry have drawn closer together, and even in some instances have crossed.

The position of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women has been undergoing a transformation. There is a rising tide of sentiment in that organization against protective legislation, although the protectionists were strong enough to force a middle-of-the-road compromise in the last convention, committing the group to fight discriminations against business and professional women, but leaving the industrial women to wage their battle on their own lines.

There is no doubt that the National Woman's Party has gained ground in that group, and the most intensive fight over the charter may be expected when it has its biennial convention in July in Atlantic City.

Federation Wage Earners

The federation is more concerned with conditions regarding the employability of women than many of the other groups, and for an excellent reason. Its members, in the main, are wage earners. They have watched conditions in Europe, have observed threats in the United States, and are awake to the fact that one good back-to-the-kitchen movement in this country would imperil their jobs. At the present time, the federation is canvassing its membership for exact statistics on the number of their dependents; and preliminary surveys allow for no doubt that the women are supporting a large percentage of others on their salaries.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has its annual council meeting in Tulsa late in April, is largely a group of home women. Some of them even believe that women should give up their jobs to men, although it is believed that the group as a whole would favor solidarity.

In these, as in all other women's organizations, there are persons who have hoped that labor would solve its own problems by general application of collective bargaining, or by backing legislation based on the occupation and not on the sex of the worker. Men's unions have been inclined to place their faith in agreements rather than in laws regulating working conditions, but unorganized women are at a disadvantage.

Men and Women Together

Here and there labor leaders have begun to recommend legislation for all persons, regardless of sex; and this has been taken as evidence that they realize that no group of people has security so long as its fellows are insecure, and that moves against any one group may result later in invasions upon the liberty of all workers, even of all citizens.

The question comes up at this time, because the assembly of the League of Nations asked from each government "information as to the existing political and civil status of women under their respective national laws." The International Labor Office, under this request, has undertaken not only a study of legal discriminations against women's employment, but an investigation of their conditions of employment, wages and economic status.

A group of women called together to provide some of the material which the Federal Woman's Bureau will forward to Geneva, developed the idea for a charter. Their hope is that the charter will point the way to a united front by women in their own behalf, and will influence world opinion in their direction.

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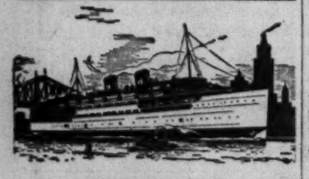

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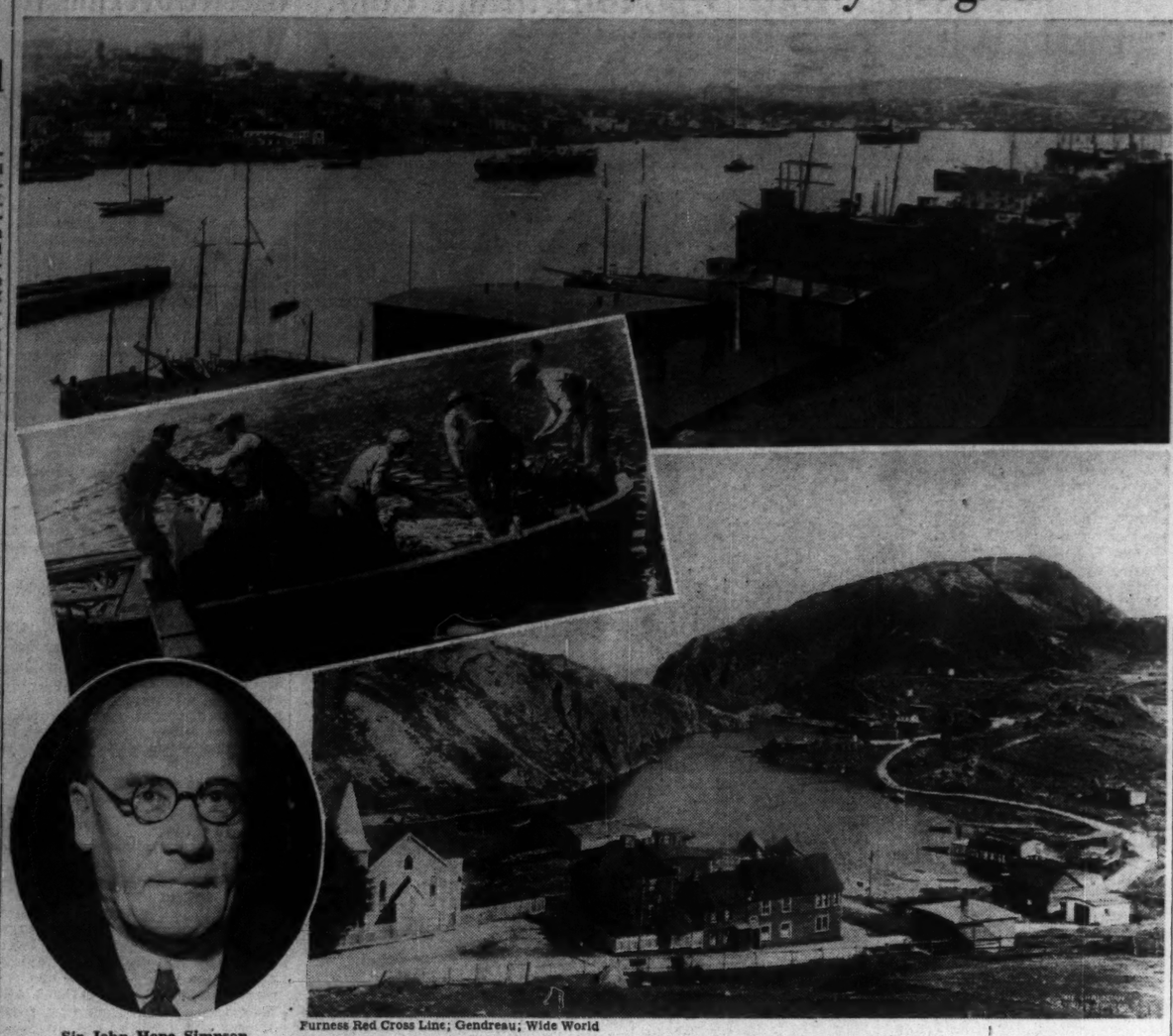
Newfoundland Makes Slow but Steady Progress



Sir John Hope Simpson
Member of the Commission Government of Newfoundland

Furness Red Cross Line; Gendreau; Wide World

Commission Government Rules for Three Years

Upper—City of St. John's, Newfoundland, Taken From the Opposite Side of the Harbor. Left Center—Loading Cod Onto Dory in Harbor, Fishing Being the Main Industry of Newfoundland. Lower Right—General View of Quidi Vidi, Inlet and Fishing Village Near St. John's

Spanish Rebels Mass Forces On Asturias Front

LEON, Spain, March 30 (AP)—Insurgent forces were massed here today for a vast offensive on the Austurias Front of Northwestern Spain, the announced objective of which was to "wipe out that red spot" and drive an army of Asturian miners into the sea.

Leon, capital of the province of that name, lies 70 miles south of the Bay of Biscay coast, and 60 miles south of Oviedo where Government forces, paced by Asturian "dinamiteros" (dynamite throwers), have been locked for weeks in siege of an insurgent garrison.

Trucks filled with Gen. Francisco Franco's legionnaires, including Fascist Falangistas, Carlists and "Red Berets," along with huge stocks of arms and munitions, have been rumbling into Leon during the past few days.

The Government lines lie 18 miles to the north, astraddle of the highway to Oviedo and a short distance above the village of La Robla.

Government Loosens Insurgents' Hold On Strategic Positions

MADRID, March 30 (AP)—Government soldiers pushed back insurgents or withstood attacks on three widely separated fronts today.

They loosened the besiegers' grip on Madrid itself, government commanders said, by driving a fighting force part way behind the insurgents in the University City and Casa de Campo regions, on the northwestern and western outskirts of the city, repulsing a series of insurgent assaults and improving their own positions in the Aravaca district.

On the Upper Guadalajara front, far northeast of Madrid, government soldiers, pushing along the left side of the Aragon highway, drove the insurgents from front lines. Then government "shovel brigades" threw up new breastworks in an effort to enable Madrid's troops to hold their advances.

In the center of the southern front, government troops pressed forward against insurgents at Alcaracejos, north of Cordoba, and along the Pozoblanco-Villaharta road, in the same district.

Pipe Line to Mines In Sub-Arctic Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Many hundreds of miles beyond the radius of railways and steel mills the Imperial Oil Company this year will build an 8½-mile pipe line to assist in the conveying of fuel oil from the company's well in the Sub-Arctic zone at Fort Norman to the radium and silver mining area at Great Bear Lake. With the present doubling of the capacity of the Eldorado Mine at Great Bear Lake, which is now the only serious commercial radium producing mine in the world, the imperative need for a steady supply of fuel oil has become apparent.

Up to the present time barges have carried the fuel oil from Fort Norman, up the Mackenzie river to Bear River. An 8½-mile stretch of rapids on the Bear River has necessitated unloading the oil at this point and portaging it beyond the rapids, where it is again loaded on barges and towed to Fort Franklin, then across Great Bear Lake to the mine.

The projected pipeline will eliminate the necessity for the long portage and will effect a considerable economy in the transportation of the oil.

Commission Rule in Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Three years have passed since Government by Commission in Newfoundland was substituted for "Responsible Government." The question is now being asked, by the people themselves, by the Commissioners and by members of the Imperial Parliament, to what extent this experiment, without precedent in the whole history of British overseas administration, has succeeded. Another question is as to the prospects of its dealing effectively with the acute situation which baffled former Governments and which brought about the change on the strength of the report of the Amulree Commission of investigation.

A public meeting, sponsored by persons with no practical experience in public affairs and attended by none of those formerly in offices of public responsibility, recently denounced the Commission and all its works. The Commission was declared an unrepresentative governing body repugnant to people of British stock, and resolutions asking the King to rescind the Letters Patent placing the powers of administration in the hands of the Commission and to restore representative government were carried unanimously.

Accomplishments to Date

The first thing undertaken by the Commission was to relieve Newfoundland of its debt obligations. By redeeming certain of its bonds and converting others bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent, the annual debt service was reduced from about $5,000,000 to $3,000,000. Deficits in the budget have been met by grants-in-aid from the British Treasury. In the three years, non-repayable grants from the Government of the United Kingdom have amounted to $7,934,964, while additional loans have been made to meet expenditures on certain projects. Ordinary revenue last year amounted to $9,830,011 and expenditure to approximately $12,000,000.

When the Commission assumed office, with about 50 per cent of current revenue required to meet the annual interests on the public debt and with the loan markets refusing any further advances, the country was at the end of its financial tether, despite the drastic retrenchments that had been effected.

The Education Grant, which had been reduced 50 per cent, has been restored. Reductions in the salaries of civil servants and war pensions have been restored. The unemployment relief allowance has been increased. A downward revision of the tariff has been effected, particularly in respect of import duties on fishery and other industrial requirements. Recently, for example, gasoline used in fisheries has been placed on the free list.

Reorganization

The Civil Service has been reorganized, two notable effects of which have been the suppression of smuggling, with a consequent increase in Customs returns despite the tariff reductions, and in the Postal Telegraphs, the near-balancing of revenue and expenditure has been attained, whereas formerly the deficiency usually ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Similarly, in the Newfoundland Railway Service, annual earnings for the first time have balanced operating costs.

The English members of the Commission having been selected from the British Civil Service, it was to be expected that reorganization work of this kind would be carried out efficiently. Their chief problems, however, have been concerned with industrial rehabilitation, for since it is generally agreed that additional revenue cannot be obtained by higher taxation, the only solution is to increase the country's earning power by imparting new life into its established industries and by encouraging new operations.

To deal with such matters, the Department of Natural Resources was instituted, its work embracing fisheries, farming, forestry operations, mining, game and inland fish protection and other industrial activities.

In its first attempt to assist the fisheries, it advanced supplies to several thousand fishermen unable to outfit themselves. This proved a costly undertaking and was abandoned. In 1935 the plan was tried of providing funds to certain fishermen to build boats and schooners on the hire-purchase system. Of nearly $500,000 advanced, less than 14 per cent has been received of the installments due. The erection of storage depots to ensure supplies of bait has proved most effective.

Plan Fisheries Board

Another scheme, the establishment of a Fisheries Board, with control over the catching, curing, and marketing of the products, assisted by an advisory council of exporters, gives promise of functioning satisfactorily, although it meets with some opposition on the ground that it is an interference with private business.

The English Commissioners have given considerable attention to agricultural development, the intention being to enable fishermen to supplement their livelihood by land cultivation and also to increase the number who rely upon farming entirely. With the latter object in view, several Land Settlement colonies have been established. The chief of these is Markland, about 60 miles from St. John's, where about 100 families, most of them in destitute circumstances, were provided with houses, schools, a hospital, food, clothing, working implements and other requirements and were set to work clearing and cultivating the land, part of their time being given to a community farm and part to the cultivation of their own allotment.

The actual returns from the expenditure of $500,000 have been far from satisfactory, only a small proportion of the land being cleared or drained and but little produce raised. The settlers were not selected, the land chosen was by no means the most suitable, and expert supervision was not instituted.

On the other hand, the distribution of high class cattle and sheep, expert instruction courses throughout the island, and organization of the marketing side promise to prove successful.

Other Undertakings

Considerable work has been carried out by geologists and prospectors with the object of determining the mineral resources of the country. A considerable business in the export of pulpwood and pitprops has been established. This policy has, however, been criticized on the grounds that it involves the risk of depleting the supply which, it is felt, could be more properly utilized in local manufacture. To encourage settlement in the interior, to assist farming and as a further inducement to tourists, an extensive program of high roads construction has been undertaken. The heavy expenditure on machinery for this work, in view of the large number without employment, has not been without considerable criticism.

What the general reaction to the Commission of Government is after three years in office, it would be difficult to determine. Undoubtedly there is considerable dissatisfaction—or perhaps it would be more correct to say, disappointment—over the tardy progress toward recovery, judged mainly by the number dependent upon dole, at present 78,000 out of the population of nearly 300,000. In the year prior to the inception of Commission of Government, the number varied from 80,000 to 90,000. The primary factor has been poor fisheries, upon which more than 30,000 fishermen with their families depend, low prices and disorganized markets, particularly in Italy and Spain.

Critics of the Commission Government have felt that the Commissioners, unfamiliar with conditions and circumstances in Newfoundland, might have made better progress if they had been more disposed to form consultative bodies from among those with experience in the various problems with which they have had to deal. The Commissioners, while eminent in the Civil Service, seem to have been seriously handicapped by having to apply themselves, in the rehabilitation of industry, to problems with which they are not familiar and which might have been more effectively undertaken by practical organizers of business and industry.

Another disadvantage seems to be that, retiring at the end of three years, the Commissioners are succeeded by others who practically have to begin at the beginning to learn their work. It is also recognized that three years is but a short period in which to hope for definite progress, and with the Civil Service reorganized and ensuring a continuity of policy, there is hope that the rate of recovery may now be accelerated. It is also believed that before long some system will be devised whereby the people in the various districts will be afforded a share in local government.

Five Diplomatic Changes Announced by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt announced yesterday the assignment of Laurence A. Steinhardt of New York as Ambassador to Peru. Mr. Steinhardt is now Minister to Sweden.

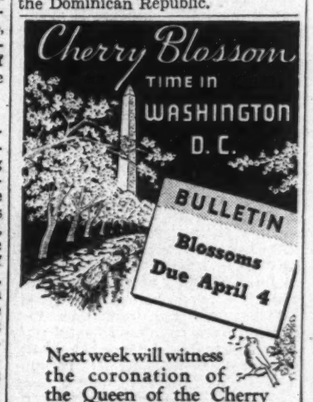
The President also sent to the Senate the nominations of four ministers:

Morris Dearing of Missouri, to be Minister to Sweden in place of Mr. Steinhardt. Mr. Dearing is now Ambassador to Peru.

Edward Albright of Tennessee, to be Minister to Costa Rica. He is now Minister to Finland.

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld of the District of Columbia, now Minister to the Dominical Republic, to be Minister to Finland.

R. Henry Norweb of Ohio, now Minister to Bolivia, to be Minister to the Dominican Republic.



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Labor Licensing in Alberta Stirs Storm of Disapproval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The proposed Social Credit legislation to license all workers and all economic enterprises, both urban and rural, in Alberta, has evoked strong condemnation and disapproval from many classes of the population in the province.

Under the provisions of the Licensing of Trade and Businesses Act introduced into the Alberta Legislature by W. W. Cross, Section 3 reads: "The lieutenant-governor in council is empowered to require every person engaged in any designated trade, business, industry, or occupation to be registered or licensed and to prohibit the carrying on of such business by any person not so registered or licensed as the case may be; to fix the fees payable for any registration or license; to fix the term of any license and to make rules and regulations as to practices, systems and methods in connection with any designated business."

Editorial comment in the leading Alberta newspapers points out that in this sweeping measure, workers of every kind—farmers as well as urban workers—are included in the licensing measure. Not only may industries and businesses of every kind be forced to take out licenses, but one may be required for each of their branches as well as for every person who has actively engaged or has a financial interest therein.

As each branch of an industry must be separately licensed, it is pointed out that a farmer must not sow wheat without obtaining a license and if he wants to produce cattle or hogs, he must obtain a license for each of these branches of his business.

The Edmonton Chamber of Commerce in a memorandum presented to Premier William Aberhart, described this proposed measure as "a reversal of all our long-cherished rights under British law . . . and a gigantic system of control . . . over the rights, freedom, property and liberties of the whole public within the province."

In the expressions of disfavor from citizens, the objection taken is not directed so much at the increased taxation involved in the measure as to the threat of a dictatorship whereby the Minister of Trade and Industry can cut off the livelihood of any worker by withholding his license.

The United Church Ministerial Association of Edmonton in a unanimous objection to this act, points out to the Social Credit Government that it is imperative that the greatest care be exercised in order that "no legislation should make individuals entirely subject to the caprice of any government, much less to any indivdual minister."

Nor is the proposed licensing bill the only measure which has aroused alarm and disquiet in many Albertans, as another bill, also introduced into the Alberta house by Dr. Cross, provides that: "The lieutenant-governor in council is empowered to fix maximum and minimum prices applicable to the sales of any goods, wares or merchandise, or any product of agriculture or any product of the mine or any crude petroleum or derivative thereof produced in Alberta, whether sold by wholesale, retail or otherwise."

This proposed Commodities Marketing Act also requires that invoices of imported goods be presented to the Minister of Trade and Industry. Unfair trade practices would be prohibited under the terms of this act. This drastic measure would thus fix the price on all farm produce, minerals, oils or any goods, wares, or merchandise, and, linked with the licensing act whereby the right to carry on in any business or occupation may be granted or withheld by the Government, appears to point to a further attempt at "regimentation" of the population of the Province.

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The Artist's Way of Working: Outlines and Tints Captured

Learning to Enjoy Art
Second of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley
Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We hear a lot today about "self-expression."

Of course everything we do, whatever our line of work, expresses unmistakably the kind of people we are, and to that extent self-expression is unconscious, but the artist is thought to be a person whose sole interest in life is expressing to others the thoughts that seem to him most worth while.

Sometimes they are worth while and sometimes they are not. Sometimes he knows how to express them and sometimes he does not. On these two points the whole of art rests. A person who has fine ideas and can express them beautifully may be said to be a great artist in any line of work. We could say with truth that the great engineer who designed and built the beautiful Hellgate Bridge across the East River at New York had created a great work of art and was therefore a great artist, but we are particularly interested, just now, in people who express their ideas with paintbrush or chisel, and it will be easier to talk about the painter first, for many more people seem to be interested in painting than in sculpture.

There are certain things that a painter could not possibly paint, no matter how much he might desire to do so. One of these is sound. A musician deals in sounds, but a painter can't touch them. In creating a picture, then, he has to choose the sort of subject matter that can be well expressed in paint, and a good proportion of the arguments that have arisen about art and artists were started by the attempt of certain artists to do things with paint that others thought paint couldn't do.

In order to make any progress in a subject we must start from very firm ground, and it will be easier to consider the simplest forms of art expression and understand them thoroughly at first.

On Canvas

Sometimes people draw us into conversation and don't seem to have the slightest idea what they want to say. There are artists just like that, too, but they are not real artists and we can disregard them. We are concerned now with a person who wishes to say something and he has to do it with paint, or, as he would say, with form and color. He spreads paint on a canvas in certain shapes, which he calls form, and these shapes are made up of colors. If the shapes are recognizable to us, and the colors seem reasonable, he has succeeded in conveying his thoughts to us to a certain extent, but the shapes and the colors alone are only a slight part of his whole problem. The arrangement of the shapes and the colors is of great importance, and this arrangement we call "composition" from a Latin word which means "putting things together."

Let us suppose that the artist wishes to paint a landscape, not an imaginative one, but from nature. He would go out to a likely spot, set up his easel, get out his paint box, and then his troubles would begin.

For he would immediately be faced with a problem. How much of the landscape should he paint? He can't get it all in, and he has to choose with great care what seems to him to be the most interesting part of it. If he were like a human camera, which has no sense of discrimination, he would look in one definite direction and paint everything he saw there, but that would be stupid, for not everything one sees, looking in any direction, is worth painting.

Therefore he decides to do only the most significant things and omit whatever might spoil the beauty of his picture. For instance, he might be painting a beautiful little blue lake with a wood along the edge and a mountain in the distance, and would find that someone had dumped old tin cans and brokendown automobiles in the foreground. Of course he would omit these (unless he wished to teach a stern lesson about the kind of people that ruin nature's beauty spots). Then he might find that the picture would look better if he made the mountain a little higher, or not so high, and a little bluer in the distance, or not quite so blue. A tree in the foreground might have an ugly shape and there would be no good reason for his not improving it if he could.

In other words, nature is an inexhaustible storehouse, so full that we cannot begin to take it all in or understand it all, and we notice only a small part of the things that are before our eyes. The trained artist is able to choose and select and introduce a finer order in what may possibly border on confusion, and the strange thing is that by setting down only a small portion of what he sees, the whole landscape will live for us. One of the most important concerns of a painter is "what to leave out."

Question of Shape

The problem of form which we mentioned above is what the painter calls "drawing," although he may not have used a pencil, charcoal or pen to accomplish it, but a paintbrush full of color. Nevertheless the thing has a shape and the making of this shape he calls "drawing," and when the shape seems incorrect to him he says it is "out of drawing."

It isn't necessary for him to make the shapes exact, but he must make them easily understandable. If he wishes to make a very tall person he can exaggerate the height to be sure you get his idea, and that is perfectly honest and legitimate. He emphasizes the important things, and omits, or pays little attention to the things he considers unimportant; in other words, he dramatizes his subject.

We see, therefore that a painter cannot be a good artist unless he has a fine sense of discrimination. This is shown in the way he "composes" his picture, in the way the various parts of it are arranged, exactly as a great theatrical producer would arrange a stage. He would never think of putting one of his principal characters who was speaking an important part behind a group of minor players where he could not be seen.

In Regard to Color

Various parts of a picture can also be emphasized by color contrasts, for a small touch of bright color attracts one's attention away from a much larger patch of dull color. It is often necessary to alter actual color appearances in order to unify a composition; or, as the artist would say, "hold it together." But that shouldn't bother us, either, because it is impossible to reproduce exactly the colors of nature. The deep blue sky at noon is brighter and lighter than any piece of white paper, and a dark night is darker than the blackest paint. The artist cannot possibly copy the colors of nature, but he can put down colors which suggest the real ones and the effect will be truthful.

If you are going to try to check up on artists and see how well they express nature, you will have to look at nature much harder than you ever have before, for most people really don't know what nature looks like. As a friend of mine remarked, "Most people use their eyes just to keep from running into things." It is thoroughly worth while to try to understand painting just because it forces us to observe nature more closely. We get a lot more fun out of life. Even a nasty mud puddle may be beautiful in color if we look at it with an unprejudiced eye. It may reflect the sky.

Advancing From Dull Drab to Brilliant Color

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Contrast of Old and New Methods in Still Life
Chestnuts in Basket (Grays and Browns), Zurbaran School, Seventeenth Century; Spanish
Jar (Green), Melon (Orange), and Herrings (Opalescent), Van Gogh, 1853-1890; Dutch

Prague and Minorities Issue; Benes Gains by Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak Government recently took a wise and far-reaching step toward conciliating its minorities when it made important concessions to the demands presented last fall by the "activist" section of the German minority.

So much has recently appeared in The Christian Science Monitor concerning the problem of the minorities in this republic that it is only necessary to repeat that they consist of Germans, Magyars (Hungarians) and Poles. Outstanding in size and importance are the Germans who number over 3,000,000, and whose grievances have generally been admitted to be the most serious, though due more to the reaction of international conditions, both political and economic, than to deliberate suppression by the Czechs.

The German minority consists of two sections. The one is the Sudetic German Party, led by Konrad Henlein, which, though it secured the votes of 70 per cent of the electorate in the German-speaking frontier districts in the 1935 elections, has refused to co-operate in the work of the state. It looks for aid to Berlin rather than to Prague.

In the Cabinet

The other section consists of the three "activist" parties—the German Social Democrats, German Christian Socialists and the German Agrarians. They have three ministers in the Cabinet. Such co-operation, however, has not meant, as some of the Henleinites have asserted, that they have neglected the real interests of the German-speaking minority. In fact, the present concessions by the Czechs indicate that they, rather than the Henleinites, are achieving practical successes.

By the agreement recently reached, the complaints of the German-speaking section of the population have been very considerably reduced, if not entirely removed. Of the seven demands put forward, five have been granted. These lay down that a fair quota of government contracts will be given to the German districts, that a greater proportion of German-speaking officials will be appointed, that there will be increased grants for their social services and district theaters, and that concessions will be made regarding the official use of the German language. The two demands not granted were the use of the German language in official parliamentary statements and the establishment of a parliamentary committee to deal with minority questions. These demands were rejected on technical grounds as being outside the competence of the Government, requiring new legislation and therefore the approval of Parliament.

This new advance towards understanding between the Czechs and the Germans has been truly described—by a German politician here—as the most outstanding event in Czechoslovak internal politics. And it is declared that it will be followed by similar arrangements with the Magyar and the Polish minorities.

The history of the development behind this agreement is interesting. In April, 1936, the "Jungaktivisten" (Young Activists), the younger members of each of the three German parties in the Government, while declaring their willingness to co-operate in parliamentary work, at the same time frankly criticized the lack of state support for the Sudetic German cultural and economic claims and demanded concessions.

President Eduard Benes' speeches during his tour of the frontier districts of Bohemia last August showed a willingness to meet the Germans halfway.

The liberal Czech weekly review, Pritomnost, opened its pages to the Jungaktivisten, and later their demands were officially presented to the Cabinet.

Must Be Loyal

The only condition of active participation in all administrative posts is unconditional loyalty to the state (Article 128 of the Constitution states that all citizens of the republic regardless of nationality or religion can participate) and on this basis the Germans should now get 22.3 per cent of such positions according to their proportion of the total population.

An important question is that of the attitude of the Henlein Party. The concessions now made go far to satisfy the demands which they were putting forward not very long ago. It would, therefore, have been expected that they would welcome the new step. But, on the contrary, Herr Henlein, in a speech at Aussig on March 1, rejected it. The Government's reply, according to him, consisted only of "promises." He also demanded "völkische," or national autonomy. This, in plain words, means the splitting up of the republic and would be catastrophic to its very existence.

But everybody who has studied the minority question on the spot knows that there can be no rigid territorial division of Czechs and Germans, and that the Germans contain a large number of German-speaking Jews which the racialist theories of the Sudetic German Party could not accept as citizens.

Many Refuse Program

The position of the 1,000,000 German "activists," who have continuously rejected the Henlein program, would create complications unless they are suppressed as were the democratic parties in the Third Reich.

Herr Henlein, many German leaders have frankly come to see, is more concerned with the application of "blood and race" theories than with the just complaints of the Germans of the frontier districts or with reconciliation of the nationalities within the Republic; and his attitude is easily understandable when one remembers how strong has been the pressure from the extremist elements in his own party.

The economic revival noticeable in Czechoslovakia during the past few months has brought increased employment to the German districts as well as to the Czech districts, and continued improvement of this sort is likely to make the Sudetic German worker less susceptible to extreme racialism. He wants to be a good German as much as the Czech wants to be a good Czech, and the present conciliatory action of the Government should go far toward making him believe that that is possible within the confines of Bohemia, where he and his forefathers have lived for centuries.

Czech Government Wins Co-operation From Minorities

(Continued from Page 1)

terests of the state which he is expected to serve.

The grievances set forth by the coalition Germans have been carefully studied by the Government and the official statement which has now been published gives them full satisfaction. Special attention is paid in it to the economic situation of the industrial frontier district. It is stated that it would be unfair to accuse the Government of a neglect of its duties toward the districts which have been badly hit by the economic crisis. They are to continue to receive the attention that is their due.

Special Provisions

Special provisions are to be made, however, for local firms and workers to be given employment in public works. Great care is to be taken in social welfare and child relief work in the depressed areas.

In the civil service, however, loyalty to the state is considered an important condition. Tests of the knowledge of the official Czech language in civil service examinations are to be simplified. The cultural needs of all minorities are well provided for, and unstinted state support is to be further extended. In official correspondence with towns where Germans are in a majority, the minority language is to be used along with the official language.

The already liberal minority policy which has given all minorities more than the state undertook to provide under the minority clauses of the treaties is thus considered to be extended to the limit. After all, it is said, among the German minority, which amounts to more than one fifth of the population, there are many children of Czech parents who yielded to the pressure of Germanization in Austrian times and their assimilation from this point of view would not be reprehensible.

The benevolent consideration of German wishes has been well received by all parties. It is felt that in any dictatorially organized country such movements as Herr Henlein's "Heimatsfront" would not be tolerated. But alone among the states of central Europe, Czechoslovakia has kept her democratic liberties and has given another proof of her desire for good neighborly relations.

Clever Policy

The Government's decision is a valuable gain for the clever policy of the German coalition ministers. The Henleinites may continue to under-rate these results and declare themselves the only spokesmen of the German minority in Czechoslovakia, but their claim can scarcely be justified. If they boast that theirs is the biggest party in the country, their impressive claim loses much of its effect when it is realized that the parties went to the polls and that Herr Henlein after all his spectacular agitation secured only 15 per cent of the total vote. The three German ministers who represent Sudetic Germans in the Czechoslovak Cabinet publicly repudiated the policy of the Henlein party.

The Czechs in the frontier districts, however, also claim that their grievances should be considered by the Government. German employers keep Czech workers and officials out of their factories and local Czech tradesmen complain of the systematic boycott organized by the Henlein party. Their grievances have been remarkably confirmed by a recent declaration of a British journalist and student of the minority policy who said that he found only one oppressed minority in the Republic—the Czechs in Carlsbad.

But by the new concessions to Germans, the possibility of friction is largely eliminated, and unhampered co-operation between the sections of the population should henceforward encounter few obstacles.

Hoffman Veto Expected On Relief Finance Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 30—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman has let it be known among his political associates that he will veto the $12,660,000 relief financing bill. The measure was sponsored by the Democratic majority in the Assembly and forced through the Senate by a coalition of the Democratic minority and Independent Republicans. It provides for diversion of $7,900,000 of highway funds.

Ethiopia's Chain Store Chief Expelled by Italy for Spying

ROME, March 30 (AP)—The Giornale d'Italia disclosed today that the Mohammed Ali, head of Ethiopia's largest chain store organization, had been expelled from the country by the Italian Viceroy, Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, on charges of spying for the British Intelligence Service.

At the same time the French merchant, M. Besse, director of Besse & Co., also a large commercial house with many branches, was fined 1,500,000 lire (about $75,000), placed in jail and then expelled for allegedly having engaged in the arms trade during the Italo-Ethiopian war. He also was accused of currency speculation following the Italian occupation.

The Mohammed Ali, said the newspaper, had placed the headquarters of all the branches of his organization, largest commercial house in Ethiopia, at the disposition of British agents. His employees, it was charged, were active spies.

(Italo-British tension, acute because of Italian participation in the Spanish civil war, was heightened recently by charges in the English press and pulpit concerning the "massacre" of Ethiopians by Italian soldiers following the recent Ethiopian attempt to assassinate Viceroy Graziani in Addis Ababa.)

The Mohammed Ali's headquarters have been in Addis Ababa, but he has general stores in all principal Ethiopian towns.

These are run by subjects of British India. Many of his agents, the Giornale D'Italia said, also were British consular agents. (The Mohammed himself is a British subject.)

Denying any discrimination toward foreign merchants in Ethiopia, the newspaper said of 870 commercial licenses renewed by Italian authorities in January, 390 were for foreigners.

Natives and Foreigners Thronged Famous Store Of Ethiopian Croesus

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—An impressive figure in his flowing red robes, white beard, and fez, the Mohammed Ali, a shrewd Arabian, counted his wealth in Ethiopia second only to the departed Negus, Haile Selassie, himself.

His big store in Addis Ababa, stocking everything from native flour to bedroom suites, was not only the business but the social center of the Ethiopian capital as well.

There, every day, as natives in white shammas pulled up to the rear doors with their donkeys bringing chickens, eggs and wheat in from the country, the foreign colony moved through the wide front doors, buying everything from tid-bits of jam and cookies from London to magnificent rugs from Armenia, jewelry from Arabia, and ready-made suits from New York's East Side.

Trade made the Mohammed Ali fabulously rich, for he dominated the gasoline trade, and had an interest in almost every business in the capital, including the sale of water from private wells to the natives. He had branch stores in Ethiopia's principal cities and was virtually the business dictator of the empire.

British Consul to Aid The Mohammed Ali

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Mr. Stonehewer Bird, British Consul in Addis Ababa, has been instructed to give the Mohammed Ali "all the help he can," official sources disclosed today.

Any decision on a possible protest against the Mohammed's expulsion will be delayed until efforts have been made to have the order revoked.

These sources asserted that the text of the order made no charges of the Mohammed's alleged cooperation with the British Intelligence Service.

Masonic Support Of Free Government Urged by Johnson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 30—After visiting Masonic lodges in Europe and talking with high officers in many lands, Melvin M. Johnson of Boston, Scottish Rite sovereign grand commander, told a consistory session here that all Masons should vigorously support democratic government as developed in the United States and England.

If democratic government is to be saved in the world, said the commander, its must be actively cherished, and members of the Masonic order, who are pledged to promote equality, justice, and charity, should feel individual responsibility in defending democratic government from fascism or communism.

Masonry has been suppressed in all countries where dictators dominate, said Mr. Johnson. It has been barred, he reported, in Germany, Italy, Hungary, Portugal, and Russia. On the other hand, it flourishes in many of the northern countries he visited. In Denmark and Sweden the highest offices are held by members of the royal family. In England, Mr. Johnson added, King George and former King Edward are working members. The present King was installed as the highest officer in Scotland 11 days before he ascended the throne.

Mr. Johnson, who holds the highest office in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masonry in the United States, was received here at a banquet attended by Masons from 35 counties in the northwestern part of Wisconsin. The Eau Claire consistory, which conducted the sessions, was formed in 1923 with 61 charter members. Since then degrees have been conferred on 955 others, making the present membership more than 1000.

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7 Years Without Mishap on Hawaiian Airlines

Plane fleet has flown 1,500,000 miles with 80,000 passengers since 1929; TWA introduces new type of plane—the lounge-sleeper.

News in Aviation

Although trans-Pacific aviation is a comparatively recent event in the popular imagination, in the mid Pacific an airline has been shuttling back and forth among the Hawaiian Islands without accident for seven and one-half years.

Over sea routes which demanded days of paddling by early Polynesian canoeists, the Sikorsky amphibion planes of Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., have flown more than 1,500,000 miles carrying more than 80,000 passengers. From its formation back in November, 1929, the airline represents the progressive step of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, the island boat line, which realised that its destiny was not indelibly wedded to steamboats.

Three New Planes

Operating a fleet of six planes today, Inter-Island's most recent acquisitions were three 16-passenger Sikorsky S-43 amphibions representing an investment of $400,000. These new planes, popularly known throughout the islands as the "Baby Clippers," have a cruising speed of 160 miles an hour at an altitude of 7000 feet. In exterior lines they resemble the trans-Pacific flying boats which call at Honolulu.

The remainder of the fleet are the three nine-passenger Sikorsky S-38 amphibions of an earlier type, the original equipment of the line.

From John Rogers airport in Honolulu, the Inter-Island routes stretch 238 miles southeast to the island of Hawaii, touching at Molokai, Maui and Lanai on the way.

The only untoward incident of the airline's operation occurred last fall when the landing gear became stuck as one of the new amphibions was about to land near Honolulu inbound from Maui with a full load of passengers. Employing a rope looped over the landing gear and using a passenger's cane to twist it, the gear was pulled back enough to allow landing on Pearl Harbor.

Deliberate Progress

Since the airline has had a clear field, development has proceeded deliberately and the steamboat line owners have not had to maintain schedules, reorder competitive equipment or meet competitive rates. Planes are equipped with the latest type radio-homing compasses and two-way radio sets.

Since the 380,000 residents of Hawaii are scattered over the five inhabited isalnds, some of which have but twice-a-aweek steamer service, the airline has been invaluable in emergency work.

An oil tank explosion at Molokai, for instance, brought out a special plane from Honolulu with company officials and fire fighting assistance on board. When a passenger steamer ran aground at the harbor entrance on Lanai, a chartered plane rushed divers and equipment to the scene. When mountainous seas off Kalaupapa settlement, Molokai, capsized a surf boat a plane from Honolulu picked up survivors within a few minutes of the event.

Rugged Coastline of Hawaiian Islands

An Inter-Island Plane Flying Over Extinct Crater, Koko Head, Oahu, Near Honolulu

TWA Lounge-Sleepers

First it was the chair-car airliner, next it was the sleeper transport, then it was the flying lounge—but now, the latest thing in aviation for passenger convenience is the half-sleeper, half-lounge airplane just licensed for Transcontinental and Western Airlines by the Federal Bureau of Air Commerce.

The "Luxury Sky Sleeper" was built by the Douglas Aircraft Company at Santa Monica, Calif., and its exterior appearance is almost identical with that of its sister ships, the American Airlines "Sleeper Transport" and the United Airlines "Mainliner." All are known as the "DC3" model. TWA is buying eight of the double-purpose ships and five of the all-coach "DC3's," to supplement its fleet of 27 "DC2" models.

The new squadron is to be placed in transcontinental service May 15, according to John B. Walker, TWA traffic executive.

Strike Adventure

Adventure already has attached itself to the "Sky Sleeper," for the first of its kind was scheduled for trial flights at about the same time the sit-down strike was called at the Douglas plant. Having no assurance that the strike would be over in the near future, TWA dispatched eight of its own mechanics to the plant. They rolled the liner onto municipal property at Clover Field, adjacent to the factory, and the few remaining motor parts were smuggled out of the factory after strikers had shut off the power in the plant. With its interior entirely in the skeleton stage, the ship was ferried 15 miles to Union Air Terminal in Burbank, Calif., western base for the line, where the ship was put in shape and the customary 15-hour government test was successfully carried out.

Every device to aid air navigation is being installed on the new fleet, according to Jack Frye, TWA president. This includes the TWA homing loop and radio direction finder, perfected last winter and installed on the 27 DC2 "Skyliners," thereby practically eliminating the necessity for staying "on the beam" in order to locate the federal navigation signal.

Berths for Eight

In the cabin of the "Sky Sleeper" will be berths for eight passengers, similar in arrangement to the interior of the 14-passenger all-sleeper transports used by American Airlines. Completing the interior of the "Sky Sleeper" will be nine divan chairs, similar to the current lounge accommodations on the DC3 models in service of United and American lines.

Color combinations, aimed to please feminine air travelers, also will be built into cabin interiors of the new fleet, according to TWA executives, who report that women now constitute 30 per cent of air travelers and their influence strongly affects the remaining 70 per cent.

Gandhi and Nehru Firm for British Pledges to India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—The situation in India has reached a climax, Mahatma Gandhi in a cable from Madras received here today says: "Obstinacy in refusing assurances will surely result in a deadlock. A breach in Congress ranks is impossible."

By this the Mahatma means that he and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Indian National Congress (India's chief political organization) are acting together and that they will bring to a standstill the entire administration of India unless British authorities agree to their terms for taking office in the new provincial legislatures, bodies which are to come into operation Thursday under the Indian reform scheme.

Seriousness Recognized

This threat is recognized here as serious, though the British Government is confident of its ability to control the situation under the special powers reserved to its Viceroy at the center and to its governors in the Provinces to meet the possibility of a breakdown in the new constitutional arrangements.

The position is that Congress leaders, after securing majorities in the recent general elections in six out of the 11 new provincial legislatures, have refused to form a government unless the British undertake not to reject any of their measures.

The Viceroy, the Marquis of Lin-

Sit-Downers Few at White House Egg Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Easter bunnies weren't the only ones who wore fur coats to the annual egg-rolling frolic on the White House lawn today.

A strong north wind upset more than one basket of colored eggs and carried off more than one bright balloon, but thousands of youngsters only drew their winter coats together tighter and joined in the lively games that were the order of the day. There were few "sit-downers."

The gates had been opened only a short time when Mrs. Roosevelt took her grandson, "Bill," out among the egg-rollers to show him how Washington children have been celebrating Easter Monday on the President's lawn for three generations.

Bill, the 5-year-old son of Elliott Roosevelt, lives in Philadelphia. It was his first glimpse of an egg-rolling but he accepted it calmly.

A gift Easter egg gave him an embarrassed moment, because he dndn't know whether he should eat it right off or not, but his grandmother, much wiser about such things, advised him to keep it a while.

Egg Hunt Planned

Later in the day, Sara and Kate, young daughters of James Roosevelt, were expected to view the fun and a greeting to the egg-rollers from the President himself was promised. "Sistie" and "Buzzie" Dall, who were formerly familiar figures at the celebration, were in far-off Seattle. There was no formal children's party in the mansion as there has been sometimes in the past, but Mrs. Roosevelt made plans for an egg-hunt for the three young cousins.

Out on the lawn hundreds of youngsters divided their attention among a puppet show, ring games organized by Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves, a dancing fountain, and a red-coated children's band.

A score of youngsters from poor families pulled a big cart full of easter eggs and knick-knacks up to the door for Mrs. Roosevelt. It had been built by the Good Samaritans who also saw to it that the youngsters had plenty of eggs to roll themselves.

Children's Day

It was the children's day throughout downtown Washington. Police held up traffic while they straggled across streets loaded down with baskets sometimes so big they could hardly carry them. No grown-up was admitted to the White House grounds unless accompanied by at least one child. Late in the day, the grounds were thrown open to the general public to hear a Marine Band concert.

Yesterday the President and his family took part in the capital's religious observance of Easter by attending the service at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church where they are members. Before that Mrs. Roosevelt had risen at dawn to join nearly 15,000 other worshipers at the Knights Templar service at Arlington.

Thousands of tourists were in the city. Many hotels reported no rooms available. The custom of high schools to send their senior classes to Washington during their spring holidays has so expanded in recent years that students now come from all over the eastern part of the United States.

WPA Funds in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Funds up to $248,593 have been authorized for work on WPA projects in Virginia, according to William A. Smith, State WPA administrator. As much as $27,387, if necessary, is to be spent on a statewide project to provide employment for needy professional and clerical persons in instruction classes in general and vocational subjects.

Liquor Is Blamed For 25 Per Cent Of Traffic Fatalities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 30—The blame for 9000 traffic fatalities last year, or 25 per cent of the total, is placed on alcoholic beverages by the American Business Men's Research Foundation here.

The foundation calls its estimate "conservative understatement." It draws its conclusions from studies of the comparative rates of liquor consumption and motor mishaps over the annual period. An intensive study of the records of December and January, when liquor consumption reached its peak since repeal, confirmed this estimate, according to the foundation.

"Traffic deaths in those 60 days recorded through the government bureau of census," the foundation states, "totaled 1690 for 85 major cities, a more than 60 per cent increase over the similar period a year ago.

"At the same time, distilled liquor consumption, reckoning on the basis of allowing a month's interval between producetion and use, showed a total of 22,175,625 gallons of spirits withdrawn in November and December, an increase of no less than 28.5 per cent over the same months in 1935. Meanwhile, beer sales shot up to a new high for December and January, a gain of 39.5 per cent over the same months a year ago."

The foundation insists that liquor is the cause of the increase of fatalities, although they are often attributed in official records to "inattention," "reckless driving," "speeding" and the like.

"A wide-open liquor traffic," it observes, "pouring the flood of alcohol through more than 400,000 retail outlets, is self-evidently more the cause of increased traffic deaths than 'open winter' and 'increased travel'."

Estimates of persons not connected with the foundation are quoted to confirm its claim that at least 25 per cent of the fatalities on the highways are due to liquor, as follows:

"Superintendent Gray Albright of the Arkansas State Rangers, in a recent analysis of fatalities in that commonwealth, reported that drunken driving was responsible for nearly one fourth of traffic fatalities in 1936."

"Dr. Kenneth G. Koelstadt, assistant superintendent of Indianapolis State Hospital, in appraisal of traffic accidents, delivered before a medical legal group at the Indiana University Center recently, stated that 'approximately one third of all persons involved in traffic accidents and taken to the Indianapolis City Hospital are definitely drunk and another third had been drinking.'

"Chief E. Raymond Cato of the California Highway Patrol, in commenting on traffic accidents due to drunken driving, which last year showed an increase of more than 33 per cent over 1935, declared that 25 per cent of traffic deaths in that State are due to the use of alcohol."

"One thing is certain," the statement concludes, "namely, that there is a growing demand for more exhaustive study of the alcohol factor."

Convention Center For Half Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—For more than half a century Des Moines, located near the geographical center of the nation, has been one of the outstanding convention centers of the United States, figures show.

During 1936 more than 230 conventions, representing more than 140,000 persons, were held in the city. One of the early conventions of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Des Moines. Twice in later years the "boys in blue" returned to this city. The Shriners of the nation convened in Des Moines in 1920.

A convention bureau of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce has been in operation for 20 years. So efficiently has it functioned that Des Moines boasts no convention is too big to be handled satisfactorily here.

Numerous state organizations hold their annual meetings in Des Moines. Largest of these is that of the Iowa State Teachers Association.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TOUR FROM EUROPE

A special tour is arranged for attending the ANNUAL MEETING of THE MOTHER CHURCH, Boston, June 7th — sailing from Hamburg, Germany on May 20, on the flagship NEW YORK, calling at Cherbourg and Southampton, and returning on the ST. LOUIS from New York, June 13.

Christian Scientists from all Europe are invited to join.

Summer Events Abroad

Coronation OF GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH, London, England. May 12

International Paris Exposition, Paris, France. May to November

EPSOM DERBY, England. June 2

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION—Nice, France. June 4 to 11

ROYAL ASCOT, England. June 15

WIMBLEDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP, England. June 21 to July 3

CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Berlin, Germany. June 28 to July 3

REGATTA, Henley-on-Thames, England. June 30

HEIDELBERG FESTIVAL PLAYS, Heidelberg, Germany. July-August

EXPOSITION ACHEMA VIII (CHEMICAL APPARATUS), Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. July 2 to 11

PALIO RACE, Siena, Italy. July 2

BRUCKNER MUSIC FESTIVAL, Linz, Austria. July 16 to 21

ZOPPOT OPEN AIR MUSIC FESTIVALS, Zoppot, Danzig. July 18 to 30

Bayreuth Music Festivals, Bayreuth, Germany, July 22 to Aug. 20

SALZBURG MUSIC FESTIVALS, Salzburg, Austria. July 24 to Aug. 31

WORLD BOY SCOUTS' JAMBOREE, Vogelenzang, Holland. July 29

ROYAL YACHTING REGATTA, Cowes, England. Aug. 2 to 7

IRISH GRAND PRIX MOTOR RACE, Limerick, Ireland. August 2

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW, Dublin, Ireland. August 3 to 7

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WOMEN'S WEEK, Budapest, Hungary. August 5-12

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, Berlin, Germany. August 19 to 21

XIIth WORLD DAIRY CONGRESS, Berlin, Germany. August 21 to 28

LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR, Leipzig, Germany. Aug. 29 to Sept. 2

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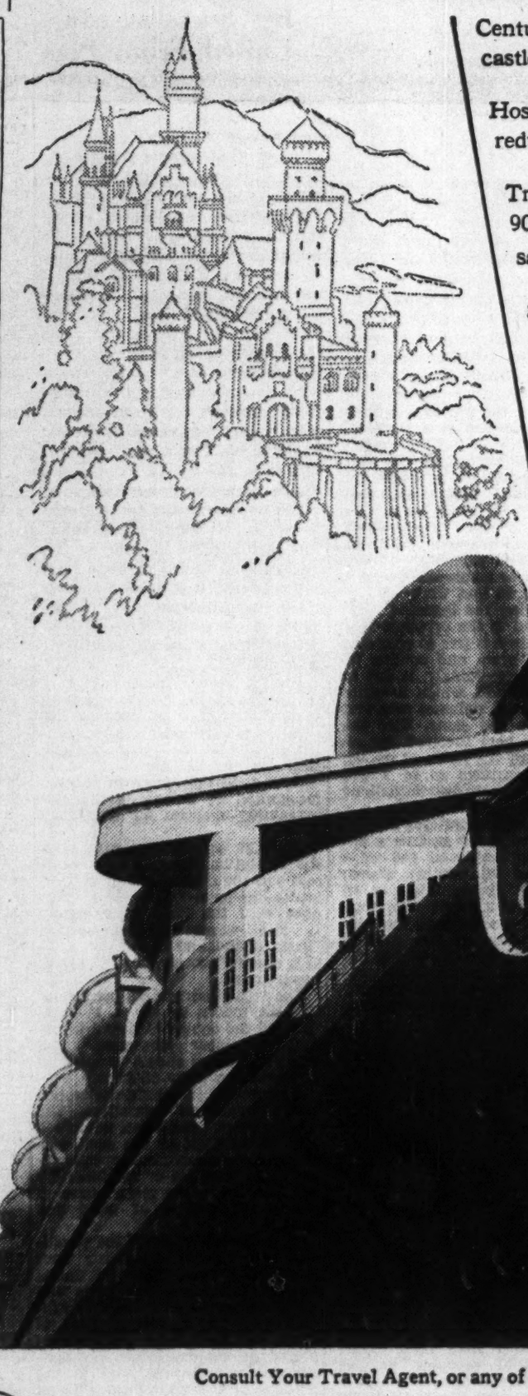

Centuries have gone into the GREAT SHOW that is Europe. Generations have achieved the cathedrals, castles, palaces—background of a pageantry from medieval days. Yet the admission fee is merely nominal.

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Momentous Decisions Put Supreme Court Fight in an Entirely New Light

Glass Sees an Attempt to Deprave Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia made the second national radio speech of his life last night and for a full hour poured forth an attack on the President's court plan which, for unmixed earnestness, rarely has been equaled.

Ironically enough, his first national radio speech in 1932 was in behalf of the presidential candidacy of the same man whom he assailed last night. Opponents of the court plan had set the stage for the speech, and held back all committee witnesses to give it the full spotlight to itself; and as the words came tingling over the radio from the 79-year old Virginian, many saw in the event a portent of cleavage wrough by Mr. Roosevelt in his own party, and the ultimate demarcation between conservative and progressive wings.

Senator Glass confessed he spoke "from the depth of a soul filled with bitterness against a proposition which appears to me utterly destitute of moral sensibility." The text of his speech was filled with a vocabulary of scorn and protest, at one point assailing the plan as "frightful," and at another as "destitute of moral responsibility."

Though not mentioned directly by name, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former head of NRA, and Donald Richberg, former NRA counsel, were recognized in his thrusts, the first as one of the "visionary incendiaries" whom he charged had vituperatively attacked the court in a recent speech; the second as having been "ruthless and harsh" in NRA administration, and the last for his attack on "slackers" in the days of the blue eagle.

Senator Glass charged Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, had spread an "indefensible libel" against Washington, Jefferson and others, by his argument that they had utilized similar court expedients. There was also a hint in the Glass speech that Mr. Roosevelt might seek a third term.

Senator Glass said in part:

Soul of Bitterness

Confessedly, I am speaking tonight from the depths of a soul filled with bitterness against a proposition which appears to me utterly destitute of moral sensibility and without parallel since the foundation of the Republic.

What Woodrow Wilson pungently described as an expedient to "overwhelm the Supreme Court" by "an outrage upon constitutional morality" is, in my view, the exact thing now proposed; and it requires little astuteness to predict with confidence that the prophecy of Wilson would come true and the curses of the American people, in the end, would be visited upon those responsible for this device to deprave the Supreme Court and to make a political plaything of the Constitution of the United States.

What does this court-packing scheme signify if it does not reflect the fury of its proponents against the Supreme Court of the United States for certain of its recent decisions asserting the rights of the states and individuals and private business under the law and prohibiting the proposed invasion of these by ill-digested congressional legislation, largely devised by inexperienced and incompetent academicians? That is precisely what it is all about.

Had the judicial decisions sanctioned these rankly unconstitutional measures, who believes there would have been this unrestrained abuse of the court and this unprecedented attempt to flank the Constitution by putting on the bench six judicial wetnurses to suckle the substance out of the opinions of jurists whose spirit of independence keeps pace with their profound knowledge of the law

What other and how many pecular schemes of government are to be presented for submissive legislative action in confident expectation that they will meet with the favor of the "biased" half dozen who are to adorn the bench, is left to our imagination, because not exactly specific in the proclaimed program. We are simply given to understand that the President has a "mandate from the people" to so reconstitute the Supreme Court as to have it sanction whatever the White House proposes to an agreeing Congress, particularly if it involves no "check upon unauthorized freedom," to quote Grover Cleveland again, or "restraint on dangerous liberty."

Not a Mandate of People

The people were not asked for any such mandate. They were kept in ignorance of any such purpose. They were told that the liberal aims of the President could very likely be achieved within the limitations of the Constitution; and if not, we would suggest to the people amendments that would authorize such certain things to be done. When once it was intimated by political adversaries that the Supreme Court might be tampered with, the insinuation was branded as a splenetic libel.

Why should we not proceed, as in honor we are bound to do, by first contriving legislation for social and economic security, painstakingly drafted by competent lawyers with a clear conception of the constitutional prohibitions against invading the rights of business and individuals by a species of confiscation and by utter indifference for reserved powers of the states?

Why should we not quit legislating by pious preambles and conform our enactments to the requirements of the Constitution and thus put upon notice the cabal of amateur experimenters that we will have no more of their trash.

Let us have no more bills for "unfettered" delegation of authority, so obviously unconstitutional as to have prompted the President to make an unhappy appeal for disregarding all "reasonable doubts." Let us meet the issue confidently, but with a determination to promote the general welfare of the nation and not merely to surrender control of the Government to special groups.

If it then be found that we were mistaken in the expressed belief that the Constitution is ample to our purposes, let us do what we promised to do and appeal to the people to amend their supreme law.

I venture to beg the public not to be diverted from the real issue involved in this controversy. Contesting the court's constitutional authority to void acts of Congress is idle surplusage. The court has exercised this implied power for 130 years. It has been regarded as an indispensable power in government under a written Constitution. There must be a supreme tribunal to which every citizen, high or humble, rich or poor, may appeal for the vindication of his rights and the preservation of life, liberty and property.

Party Loyalty Sheer Poppycock

If Andrew Jackson was right in asserting that "eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty," God knows that never before since the establishment of the Republic could the people better be warned to preserve their priceless heritage. The talk about "party loyalty" being involved in the opposition to this extraordinary scheme is a familiar species of coercion. It is sheer poppycock. No political party since the establishment of the Government ever dared make an issue of packing the Supreme Court.

I have said this proposal to pack the Supreme Court is without precedence in American jurisprudence and that we must go back for a corresponding scheme to the infamous process of the British Star Chamber. Macauley gives us the incident.

When the King wanted a servile court to sanction his purposes, contrary to decisions rendered, he summoned the Chief Justice to the palace and told him peremptorily that he would be dismissed unless he changed his opinions.

"Sire," said the courageous Chief Justice, "my position is of little concern to me, since I have not many years to live; but my convictions are of vital importance, and I am humiliated to find that Your Majesty could think me capable of altering my mind merely to retain my place!"

The Chief Justice then bravely admonished his kingly master:

"Your Majesty may find 12 judges of your mind, but hardly 12 honest lawyers."

Needless to say, the Chief Justice was dismissed, just as the offending members of the Supreme Court have been rudely told to "begone" if they do not relish the proposed mortification of being supplied with six judicial wet nurses, and well might any one or all of these eminent jurists, in imitation of that fearless Englishman, say to the appointing power:

"You may find six judges of your mind, but not six constitutional lawyers."

Should the iniquitous scheme go through, the intelligence and character of the nation will be interested to know what lawyer of notable attainments or independent spirit would be willing to go on the Supreme Court bench in such circumstances or could regard such an appointment as an honor.

Doubtless there are practitioners eager for such recognition; but are they men whom the nation would prefer or who could feel comfortable in association with those now constituting the court?

I am but an unlearned layman, untrained in the ethics of the legal profession; nevertheless, I cannot escape the conclusion that any man of approved sensibility who should accept such a distinction would experience trouble in outliving the mistake.

Moreover, I have a distinct premonition that the people of America would not confidently trust to the supreme decision of such a court the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness guaranteed by the Constitution.

I am far from intimating that the President of the United States is incapable of selecting suitable men for the Supreme Court. I am simply accepting his own word and that of his spokesmen to the effect that he wants men "biased" in behalf of his legislative and administrative projects, who may be counted on to reverse the Supreme Court decisions already rendered and give such other decisions of policy as may be desired.

Abraham Lincoln, at Gettysburg, thought the Civil War was a test of whether a "government of the people, by the people, for the people" should perish from the face of the earth.

Just as profoundly are some of us convinced that no threat to representative democracy since the foundation of the Republic has exceeded in its evil portents this attempt to pack the Supreme Court of the United States and thus destroy the purity and independence of this tribunal of last resort.

New Deal Betters Court Score

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 30

The Supreme Court has sided with the Administration in six major cases since the present term started, last October.

There have been no major rulings against Administration laws this term.

Victories yesterday in two cases, which resulted in upholding the Railway Labor Act and the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Law brought the new-deal box score to eight victories and eleven defeats since 1933.

This does not include the Washington Minimum Wage decision, a statute favored by the Administration

Here is the record since the Roosevelt Administration came into power:

Won (previous term)

5 to 4—Original gold devaluation cases.
8 to 1—TVA.

Won (this term)

7 to 1—Arms embargo for Chaco war.
8 to 0—Prison labor.
8 to 0—Silver profits.
5 to 4—Abrogation of gold payments applied to bullion.
9 to 0—Frazier-Lemke.
9 to 0—Railway labor.

Lost

9 to 0—NRA.
6 to 3—AAA.
6 to 3—Wage and hour regulations of Guffey Soft Coal Act invalid.
8 to 1—Federal regulation of "hot oil" shipments.
9 to 0—Conversion of building and loan associations to federal charters when opposed by states.
to 0—President Roosevelt's dismissal of the late William E. Humphrey as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.
9 to 0—Original Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act.
5 to 4—Original Railway Pension Act.
9 to 0—AAA processing taxes impounded in federal courts must be refunded.
6 to 3—Securities Commission lost attempt to compel J. Edward Jones, New York stock dealer, to testify about a proposed issue of securities withdrawn before their registration became effective.
5 to 4—Municipal Bankruptcy Act.

The Minimum Wage Decision—Majority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Legal clarifications and obiter dicta likely to be long remembered are laid down in the majority and minority opinions in the minimum wage case yesterday. Here are are essential passages in the majority decision:

The principle which must control our decision is not doubt. The constitutional provision invoked is the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment governing the states, as the due process clause invoked in the Adkins case governed Congress. In each case the violation alleged by those attacking minimum wage regulation for women is deprivation of freedom of contract.

What is this freedom? The Constitution does not speak of freedom of contract. It speaks of liberty and prohibits the deprivation of liberty without due process of law. In prohibiting that deprivation the Constitution does not recognize an absolute and uncontrollable liberty. Liberty in each of its phases has its history and connotation. But the liberty safeguarded is liberty in a social organization which requires the protection of law against the evils which menace the health, safety, morals and welfare of the people. Liberty under the Constitution is thus necessarily subject to the restraints of due process, and regulation which is reasonable in relation to its subject and is adopted in the interests of the community is due process.

Freedom of Contract

This essential limitation of liberty in general governs freedom of contract in particular. More than 25 years ago we set forth the applicable principle in these words, after referring to the cases where the liberty guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment had been broadly described (1):

"But it was recognized in the cases cited, as in many others, that freedom of contract is a qualified and not an absolute right. There is no absolute freedom to do as one wills or to contract as one chooses. The guaranty of liberty does not withdraw from legislative supervision that wide department of activity which consists of the making of contracts, or deny to government the power to provide restrictive safeguards. Liberty implies the absence of arbitrary restraint, not immunity from reasonable regulations and prohibitions imposed in the interests of the community." Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. v. McGuire, 219 U. S. 549, 565

In dealing with the relation of employer and employed, the Legislature has necessarily a wide field of discretion in order that there may be suitable protection of health and safety, and that peace and good order may be promoted through regulations designed to insure wholesome conditions of work and freedom from oppression. (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. v. McGuire, supra, p. 570.)

As Applied to Women

It is manifest that this established principle is peculiarly applicable in relation to the employment of women in whose protection the State has a special interest. That phase of the subject received elaborate consideration in Muller v. Oregon (1908), 208 U. S. 412, where the constitutional authority of the State to limit the working hours of women was sustained. . . .

This array of precedents and the principles they applied were thought by the dissenting justices in the Adkins case to demand that the minimum wage statute be sustained. The validity of the distinction made by the court between a minimum wage and a maximum of hours in limiting liberty of contract was especially challenged (261 U. S., p. 564). That challenge persists and is without any satisfactory answer.

As Chief Justice Taft observed:

"In absolute freedom of contract the one term is as important as the other, for both enter equally into the consideration given and received, a restriction as to the one is no greater in essence than the other and is of the same kind. One is the multiplier and the other the multiplicand."

And Mr. Justice Holmes, while recognizing that "the distinctions of the law are distinctions of degree," "could perceive no difference in the kind or degree of interference with liberty, the only point with which we have any concern between the one case and the other. The bargain is equally affected whichever half you regulate." (Id. p. 569.) . . .

Fixing Minimum Wage

The minimum wage to be paid under the Washington statute is fixed after full consideration by representatives of employers, employees and the public. It may be assumed that the minimum wage is fixed in consideration of the services that are performed in the particular occupations under normal conditions. Provision is made for special licenses at less wages in the case of women who are incapable of full service. The statement of Mr. Justice Holmes in the Adkins case is pertinent:

"This statute does not compel anybody to pay anything. It simply forbids employment at rates below those fixed as the minimum requirement of health and right of living. It is safe to assume that women will not be employed at even the lowest wages allowed unless they earn them, or unless the employer's business can sustain the burden. In short, the law in its character and operation is like hundreds of so-called police laws that have been upheld." 261 U. S. p. 650.

And Chief Justice Taft forcibly pointed out the consideration which is based in a statute of this character: "Legislatures which adopt a requirement of maximum hours or minimum wages may be presumed to believe that when sweating employers are prevented from paying unduly low wages by positive law they will continue their business, abating that part of their profits which were wrung from the necessities of their employees, and will concede the better terms required by the law; and that while in individual cases hardship may result, the restriction will indure to the benefit of the general class of employees in whose interest the law is passed and so to that of the community at large." Id. p. 563.

Departure in Adkins Case

We think that the views thus expressed are sound and that the decision in the Adkins case was a departure from the true application of the principles governing the regulation by the State of the relation of employer and employed. Those principles have been re-enforced by our subsequent decisions.

With full recognition of the earnestness and vigor which characterize the prevailing opinion in the Adkins case, we find it impossible to reconcile that ruling with these well-considered declarations.

What can be closer to the public interest than the health of women and their protection from unscrupulous and over-reaching employers? And if the protection of women is a legitimate end of the exercise of state power, how can it be said that the requirement of the payment of a minimum wage fairly fixed in order to meet the very necessities of existence is not an admissible means to that end?

The Legislature of the State was clearly entitled to consider the situation of women to employment, the fact that they are in the class receiving the least pay, that their bargaining power is relatively weak, that they are the ready victims of those who would take advantage of their necessitous circumstances.

The Legislature was entitled to adopt measures to reduce the evils of the "sweating system," the exploiting of workers at wages so low as to be insufficient to meet the bare cost of living, thus making their helplessness the occasion of most injurious competition. The Legislature had the right to consider that its minimum wage requirements would be an important aid in carrying out its policy of protection.

The adoption of similar requirements by many states evidences a deep-seated conviction both as to the presence of the evil and as to the means adopted to check it. Legislative response to that conviction cannot be regarded as arbitrary or capricious and that is all we have to decide.

Judgment of Legislature

Even if the wisdom of the policy be regarded as debatable and its effects uncertain, still the Legislature is entitled to its judgment.

There is an additional and compelling consideration which recent economic experience has brought into a strong light. The exploitation of a class of workers who are in an unequal position with respect to bargaining power and are thus relatively defenseless against the denial of a living wage is not only detrimental to their health and well-being, but casts a direct burden for their support on the community.

What these workers lose in wages the taxpayers are called upon to pay. The bare cost of living must be met. We may take judicial notice of the unparalleled demands for relief which arose during the recent period of depression and still continue to an alarming extent despite the degree of economic recovery which has been achieved. It is unnecessary to cite official statistics to establish what is of common knowledge through the length and breadth of the land.

While in the instant case no factual brief has been presented, there is no reason to doubt that the State of Washington has encountered the same social problem that is present elsewhere. The community is not bound to provide what is in effect a subsidy for unconscionable employers. The community may direct its law-making power to correct the abuse which springs from their selfish disregard of the public interest. The argument that the legislation in question constitutes an arbitrary discrimination, because it does not extend to men is unavailing. . . .

Our conclusion is that the case of Adkins v. Children's Hospital, supra, should be, and it is, overruled. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington is affirmed.

The Minimum Wage Decision—Minority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The minority opinion on the minimum wage act fell into two separate parts, though with bearing on one another. First, constitutional principles involving the separate authority of the Supreme Court were set forth with great vigor: these are summarized in a separate column; next, the present case was considered, as follows:

Coming, then, to a consideration of the Washington statute, it first is to be observed that it is in every substantial aspect identical with the statute involved in the Adkins case. Such vices as existed in the latter are present in the former. And if the Adkins case was properly decided, as we who join in this opinion think it was, it necessarily follows that the Washington statute is invalid.

That the clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which forbids a state to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law includes freedom of contract is so well settled as to be no longer open to question. Nor reasonably can it be disputed that contracts of employment of labor are included in the rule. Adair v. United States, 208 U. S. 161, 174-175; Coppage v. Kansas, 236 U. S. 1, 10, 14.

In the Adkins case we referred to this language and said that while there was no such thing as absolute freedom of contract, but that it was subject to a great variety of restraints, nevertheless, freedom of contract was the general rule and restraint the exception; and that the power to abridge that freedom could only be justified by the existence of exceptional circumstances. This statement of the rule has been many times affirmed; and we do not understand that it is questioned by the present decision.

Basis of Validity

The sole basis upon which the question of validity rests is the assumption that the employee is entitled to receive a sum of money sufficient to provide a living for her, keep her in health and preserve her morals. And, as we pointed out at some length in that case (pp. 555-557), the question thus presented for the determination of the board cannot be solved by any general formula prescribed by a statutory bureau, since it is not a composite but an individual question to be answered for each individual, considered by herself. What we said further in that case (pp. 557-559) is equally applicable here:

"The feature of this statute which, perhaps more than any other, puts upon it the stamp of invalidity is that it exacts from the employer an arbitrary payment for a purpose, and upon a basis having no causal connection with his business, or the contract or the work the employee engages to do. The declared basis, as already pointed out, is not the value of the service rendered, but the extraneous circumstance that the employee needs to get a prescribed sum of money to insure her subsistence, health and morals.

Right to Living Wage

The ethical right of every worker, man or woman, to a living wage may be conceded. One of the declared and important purposes of trade organizations is to secure it. And with that principle and with every legitimate effort to realize it in fact, no one can quarrel; but the fallacy of the proposed method of attaining it is that it assumes every employer is bound at all events to furnish it.

The moral requirement implicit in every contract of employment, viz., that the amount to be paid and the service to be rendered shall bear to each other some relation of just equivalence, is completely ignored. The necessities of the employee are alone considered and these arise outside of the employment, are the same when there is no employment, and as great in one occupation as in another.

Certainly the employer by paying a fair equivalent for the service rendered, though not sufficient to support the employee, has neither caused nor contributed to her poverty. On the contrary, to the extent of what he pays he has relieved it. In principle, there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods. If one goes to the butcher, the baker or grocer to buy food, he is morally entitled to obtain the worth of his money, but he is not entitled to more.

Getting Full Worth

If what he gets is worth what he pays, he is not justified in demanding more simply because he needs more; and the shopkeeper, having dealt fairly and honestly in that transaction, is not concerned in any peculiar sense with the question of his customer's necessities. Should a statute undertake to vest in a commission power to determine the quantity of food necessary for individual support and require the shopkeeper, if he sell to the individual at all, to furnish that quantity at not more than the fixed maximum, it would undoubtedly fall before the constitutional test. The fallacy of any argument in support of the validity of such a statute would be quickly exposed.

The argument now being considered is equally fallacious, though the weakness of it may not be so plain. A statute requiring an employer to pay in money, to pay at prescribed and regular intervals, to pay the value of the services rendered, even to pay with fair relation to the extent of the benefit obtained from the service, would be understandable. But a statute which prescribes payment without regard to any of these things and solely with relation to circumstances apart from the contract of employment, the business effected by it and the work done under it, is so clearly the product of a naked, arbitrary exercise of power that it cannot be allowed to stand under the Constitution of the United States.

Whether this would be equally or at all true in respect of the statutes of some of the states we are not called upon to say. They are not now before us; and it is enough that it applies in every particular to the Washington statute now under consideration.

The Washington statute, like the one for the District of Columbia, fixes minimum wages for adult women. Adult men and their employers are left free to bargain as they please, and it is a significant and an important fact that all state statutes to which our attention has been called are of like character. The common-law rules restricting the power of women to make contracts have, under our system, long since practically disappeared.

Women today stand upon a legal and political equality with men. There is no longer any reason why they should be put in different classes in respect of their legal right to make contracts; nor should they be denied, in effect, the right to compete with men for work paying lower wages which men may be willing to accept. And it is an arbitrary exercise of the legislative power to do so. . . .

In pointing out the arbitrary discrimination which resulted (p. 615-617) we said: . . .

"While men are left free to fix their wages by agreement with employers, it would be fanciful to suppose that the regulation of women's wages would be useful to prevent or lessen the evils listed in the first section of the act. Men in need of work are as likely as women to accept the low wages offered by unscrupulous employers. Men in greater number than women support themselves and dependents and because of need will work for whatever wages they can get and that without regard to the value of the service and even though the pay is less than minima prescribed in accordance with this act.

"It is plain that, under circumstances such as those portrayed in the 'factual background' prescribing of minimum wages for women alone would unreasonably restrain them in competition with men and tend arbitrarily to deprive them of employment and a fair chance to find work."

Begging the Question

An appeal to the principle that the Legislature is free to recognize degrees of harm and confine its restrictions accordingly, is but to beg the question, which is—since the contractual rights of men and women are the same, does the Legislature here involved, by restricting only the rights of women to make contracts as to wages, create an arbitrary discrimination? We think it does.

Difference of sex affords no reasonable ground for making a restriction applicable to the wage contracts of all working women from which like contracts of all working men are left free. Certainly a suggestion that the bargaining ability of the average woman is not equal to that of the average man would lack substance. The ability to make a fair bargain, as everyone knows, does not depend upon sex.

If, in the light of the facts, the State legislation, without reason, or for reasons of mere expediency, exclude men from the provisions of the legislation, the power was exercised arbitrarily. On the other hand, if such legislation in respect of men was properly omitted on the ground that it would be unconstitutional, the same conclusion of unconstitutionality is inescapable in respect of similar legislative restraint in the case of women, 261 U. S. 553.

Finally, it may be said that a statute absolutely fixing wages in the various industries at definite sums and forbidding employers and employees from contracting for any other than those designated, would probably not be thought to be constitutional. It is hard to see why the power to fix minimum wages does not connote a like power in respect of maximum wages and yet, if both powers be exercised in such a way that the minimum and the maximum so nearly approach each other as to become substantially the same, the right to make any contract in respect of wages will have been completely abrogated.

C. I. O. Is Endorsed By Socialists In United Front Plea

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP)—The Natinal Socialist party was on record today in support of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization and "united front" cooperation with working class groups.

A resolution adopted at closing sessions yesterday of the party's special convention coupled endorsement of the C. I. O. with criticism of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Provision for possible alliance of the Socialist party with the Communist party under certain conditions was contained in the "united front" measure. The resolution said "each case of proposed co-operation" would be considered separately and subject to consent of the Socialist party's governing committees.

The convention also adopted resolutions condemning anti-Semitism, and urging Great Britain to free congressional leaders of India "now under arrest." It instructed the national executive committee to help build a national Farmer-Labor party "whenever circumstances are favorable."

The resolution endorsing the C. I. O. charged the A. F. of L. executive council attempted to "destroy this progressive tendency" and contended that in the automobile and steel controversies the A. F. of L. "played a disruptive role by fighting recognition of unions as the sole bargaining agencies for the workers."

Although supporting the C. I. O. the resolution objected to what it said was the dependency of C. I. O. leadership upon "the political alliance with the Democratic party." It also warned workers against "hasty abandonment" of the A. F. of L. despite "recent victories" of the Lewis group.

The resolution said suspension of C. I. O. unions by the A. F. of L. "created the danger of a split in the American labor movement," and that every effort should be made to "preserve the unity of labor."

Approved by the newly elected national executive committee, the "united front" resolution advocated mobilization "not of the small minority of workers already committed to an advance or revolutionary program, but to the great masses of the useful workers of hand and brain."

"The Socialist Party," the resolution said, "should vigorously work for specific co-operative or united front undertakings with trade and industrial unions in connection with campaigns for the organization of labor, and in behalf of the unemployed; in the development of consumers' co-operatives, and in the building of a genuine Farmer-Labor Party."

Wins LeBrun Scholarship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—The LeBrun traveling scholarship for 1937 has been awarded to Matthew Lapota of Maywood, Ill., winner of a national competition for the design of a college library, it was announced by Oliver Reagan, chairman of the LeBrun scholarship committee of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, today. The award carries with it a stipend of $1400.

First American Patent

The first patent in America was issued to Sam Winslow in 1641 by the Massachusetts Bay Colony for a process for manufacturing salt.

Minority Defends Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The Supreme Court minority in its opinion in the minimum wage case, sets out a vigorous view of the independence of the judicial branch, as well as the duty of its members to disregard "reasonable doubts" except in their own minds.

There follow the essential points in an argument which might have been delivered on the stand in opposition to President Roosevelt's court enlargement proposals:

Under our form of government, where the written Constitution, by its own terms, is the supreme law, some agency, of necessity, must have the power to say the final word as to the validity of a statute assailed as unconstitutional. The Constitution makes it clear that the power has been entrusted to this court when the question arises in a controversy within its jurisdiction; and so long as the power remains there, its exercise cannot be avoided without betrayal of the trust.

It has been pointed out many times, as in the Adkins case, that this judicial duty is one of gravity and delicacy; and that rational doubts must be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of the statute. But whose doubts, and by whom resolved? Undoubtedly it is the duty of a member of the court, in the process of reaching a right conclusion, to give due weight to the opposing views of his associates; but in the end, the question which he must answer is not whether such views seem sound to those who entertain them, but whether they convince him that the statute is constitutional or engender in his mind a rational doubt upon that issue.

Not a Composite Oath

The oath which he takes as a judge is not a composite oath, but an individual one. And in passing upon the validity of a statute, he descharges a duty imposed upon him, which cannot be consummated justly by an automatic acceptance of the views of others which have either convinced nor created a reasonable doubt in his mind. If upon a question so important he thus surrender his deliberate judgment he stands forsworn. He cannot subordinate his convictions to that extent and keep faith with his oath or retain his judicial and moral independence.

The suggestion that the only check upon the exercise of the judicial power, when properly invoked, to declare a constitutional right superior to an unconstitutional statute is the judge's own faculty of self-restraint, is both ill considered and mischievous. Self-restraint belongs in the domain of will and not of judgment. The check upon the judge is that imposed by his oath of office, by the Constitution, and by his own conscientious and informed convictions; and since he has the duty to make up his own mind and adjudge accordingly, it is hard to see how there could be any other restraint.

This court acts as a unit. It cannot act in any other way; and the majority (whether a bare majority or a majority of all but one of its members) therefore establishes the controlling rule as the decision of the court, binding, so long as it remains unchanged, equally upon those who disagree and upon those who subscribe to it.

Otherwise, orderly administration of justice would cease. But it is the right of those in the minority to disagree, and sometimes, in matters of grave importance, their imperative duty to voice their disagreement at such length as the occasion demands—always, of course, in terms which, however forceful, do not offend the proprieties or impugn the good faith of those who think otherwise.

Constitution Does Not Change

It is urged that the question involved should now receive fresh consideration, among other reasons, because of "the economic conditions which have supervened"; but the meaning of the Constitution does not change with the ebb and flow of economic events.

We frequently are told in more general words that the Constitution must be construed in the light of the present. If by that it is meant that the Constitution is made up of living words that apply to every new condition which they include, the statement is quite true.

But to say, if that he intended, that the words of the Constitution mean today what they did not mean when written—that is, that they do not apply to a situation now to which they would have applied then—is to rob that instrument of the essential element which continues it in force as the people have made it until they, and not their official agents, have made it otherwise.

The judicial function is that of interpretation; it does not include the power of amendment under the guise of interpretation. To miss the point of difference between the two is to miss all that the phrase "supreme law of the land" stands for and to convert what was intended as inescapable and enduring mandates into mere moral reflections.

Blame Not on the Court

If the Constitution, intelligently and reasonably construed in the light of these principles, stands in the way of desirable legislation, the blame must rest upon that instrument and not upon the court for enforcing it according to its terms. The remedy in that situation—and the only true remedy—is to amend the Constitution.

The people by their Constitution created three separate, distinct, independent and co-equal departments of government. The governmental structure rests, and was intended to rest, not upon any one or upon any two, but upon all three of these fundamental pillars. It seems unnecessary to repeat what so often has been said, that the powers of these departments are different and are to be exercised independently. The differences clearly and definitely appear in the Constitution.

Each of the departments is an agent of its creator, and one department is not and cannot be the agent of another. Each is answerable to its creator for what it does, and not to another agent. The view, therefore, of the Executive and of Congress that an act is constitutional is persuasive in a high degree, but it is not controlling.

New Peace Plans Revive Hopes In Chrysler Strike

By the Associated Press

Negotiators strove to reach agreements that would send 80,000 automotive workers back to the assembly lines and keep 400,000 coal diggers in the mines today.

Walter P. Chrysler and representatives of the striking United Automobile Workers of America considered new peace proposals designed to end the dispute at the Chrysler Motor Corporation plants.

The degree of recognition to be accorded the union in collective bargaining was the obstacle confronting the conferees and kept 60,000 Chrysler employees and 20,000 dependent Briggs Body hands from their duties. No progress was reported when they recessed until today.

Lewis Joins Mine Parley

John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization and de facto head of the U. A. W. A., left the Chrysler conference at Lansing, Mich., in the hands of lieutenants while he attended a New York parley in the capacity of chief of the United Mine Workers of America.

He lectured the spokesmen of the soft coal operators for their refusal to meet his union's demands. The miners wanted a 15 per cent wage increase and a 30-hour week. The owners insisted on lengthening the week from 35 to 40 hours with no pay hike.

The current contract expires Wednesday midnight. Unless it is extended or a new one signed, 400,000 soft coal diggers may join in the most extensive strike in the five-month cycle of labor controversies.

Edward F. McGrady, President Roosevelt's chief labor trouble shooter, took a hand today in the deadlock holding up soft coal wage negotiations.

Ban on Strikes Hinted

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, said he was informed reliably Mr. Lewis had told President Roosevelt and C. I. O. aides the organization would ban sit-down strikes. He declared two sections of federal law "make it mandatory upon the President" to stop them.

In Montreal, a pay dispute between 117,000 workers and the two Canadian railways was settled.

A pay boost ended the sit-down of 125 workers at the National Broom Manufacturing Co. in Pueblo, Colo. The Reading Times said an agreement was imminent in the strike that closed most of Berks County's 21 hosiery mills in Pennsylvania.

The management of the strike-bound Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. informed the United Rubber Workers Union it could not negotiate on demands for sole collective bargaining rights.

Sit-Down

(Continued from Page 2)

ceeded by the long-time tasks of responsibility, which, of course, will be accompanied by agitation, but not exclusively.

Runaway strikes, called without authority of officials of the international union, will be discouraged.

It was a series of such spontaneous strikes in General Motors which swelled into official attack on General Motors and in union success in winning an agreement from the corporation.

Early Strategy

In the first stages of organization, when a union has no contract but is seeking one, unauthorized strikes may be the best of tactics, according to the labor side. In General Motors they helped to establish the union, attracting many members and tying up production.

When, however, a union has obtained an agreement and has pledged itself to tolerate no interruption of production without approval of its highest officials, then a sporadic sit-down strike becomes a violation of the agreement, and the responsibility of a labor union to make good on its word comes into question.

Though officers say that they can certainly check irregular strikes, men in the automobile industry comment that General Motors has been having considerable trouble since its settlement. The terms commit the union to no strikes without endorsement of its national leaders.

Ban Insurgent Strikes

These chiefs want no insurgent strikes and have acted to step on them when breaking out. Yet the feeling of self-assertiveness in the rank and file is so vigorous as to erupt here and there in spontaneous sit-downs.

This rank and file initiative, in fact, brought on the General Motors strike sooner than union officials planned. Union leaders planned to hold off the strike until after the first of the year, meantime continuing to build up union membership. Contrary to their will, the rank and file in its enthusiasm for action sat down before the first of the year.

The rank and file movement is a characteristic of the C. I. O. Some of the international unions in the C. I. O., such as the United Mine Workers, have a strong record for discipline, but in the C. I. O.'s organizing movements in the mass production field the exaltation of the rank and file is marked.

On the other hand, control by officials is equally striking in the American Federation of Labor, composed for the most part of experienced trade unonists.

Powerful officers are to be found in the C. I. O., notably Mr. Lewis himself, who know that collective bargaining takes shape in agreements between organized labor and employers, and that these agreements to mean anything must be kept by labor.

The period of keeping the new agreements has now come.

Lewis Is Noncommittal On Reports of Ban On Strikes in Auto Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, apparently is not so well informed regarding a calling off of strikes on the big automobile labor front as are the authors of reports that he has issued orders for such a ban on sit-downs or walk-outs by the United Automobile Workers of America.

Noncommittal on all subjects related to the pending negotiations he is furthering for mass unionization, the labor chief, here today for the final hours of the bituminous wage parley as president of the United Mine Workers of America, said he was "too busy to reply to rumors."

In quarters close to Mr. Lewis, however, reports that the automotive organizers now had instructions to outlaw the strike weapon were discounted and catalogued as likely to be little more than echoes of the statement of Representative Martin Dies (D), of Texas, in Washington yesterday that this truce would be ordered.

As Mr. Lewis was entering the mine parley at the Engineers Club here today, his attention was called to an intimation said to have come from one of his own leaders in the Middle West that he was expected to decree peace in the automotive industry.

"Where did you get that report?" he asked.

"It came from an accredited labor correspondent in the Middle West."

"Let him confirm it there," he said.

"It appeared that confirmation could only come from you."

"I don't want to say anything about that. I am too busy here to reply to rumors."

The consensus in high labor quarters here was that Mr. Lewis could not issue such a ban on his committee's strategy even if he would. Such power would be tantamount to a dictatorship over all the unions affiliated with the Lewis industrial organization movement, it was held. And proponents of this view declared that neither Mr. Lewis nor anyone else possessed this authority in sufficient degree to be effective.

Attention was called to the fact that the United Automobile Workers of America was today a powerful unit in itself—one of several numerically and financially strong unions like the International Ladies' Garment Workers body, another Lewis affiliate—and that none of these organizations would bow to such domination.

Labor under the Lewis leadership, it was stressed, already had tasted the fruits of the aggressive program he had fathered. And in view of plans for unionization of the textile, steel and other huge worker groups, there was little likelihood that the committee heads would suddenly put their machcine in reverse. Indeed, it was held, such a shift in policy could only play directly into the hands of the rival American Federation of Labor body whose craft union theory Mr. Lewis has challenged so strikingly.

Goodwill Flight Begins

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Lieut. Howard F. Klein, former Navy officer, and Frank Ambrose took off from Floyd Bennett Field March 28 for Washington, the first stop on a projected goodwill flight to Central and South America. Lieutenant Klein said they expected to be gone about four months.

Follow Route of Early Explorers

Start of 3000-Mile Voyage Across Pacific

Upper—Kaimiloa Follows Course Believed Set by Early Polynesian Navigators
Lower—Capt. Eric de Bisschop and Joseph Tatibouet Check Plans for Construction of Their Strange Craft

Strange Vessel Sails Pacific Course of Early Polynesians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Renewing one of the strangest Odysseys in the history of the Pacific ocean, two French mariners are following the trail of early Polynesian migrations.

In a double canoe which they designed and built themselves to stimulate travel conditions experienced by ancient Hawaiians, Capt. Eric de Bisschop and Joseph Tatibouet will attempt to sail from Honolulu to Cannes, France.

Rigged only with a large red and white striped bat-wing sail, the red and yellow double hull of the Kaimiloa—Hawaiian for "quest over seas"—will serve as a floating laboratory to test the captain's theory that early Polynesians could not have migrated from west to east because of prevailing equatorial currents.

Unfrequented Route

Along an unfrequented route from Hawaii to Ongtong, Java, they will search for evidence to substantiate Captain de Bisschop's theory Polynesians originated in Central or South America.

Captain de Bisschop is a member of the French Geographic Society and, with Mr. Tatibouet as his assistant, has been studying Pacific currents since 1932.

Departure of the Frenchmen from Honolulu March 7 for Futuna, an island 3000 miles away in the South Seas, marked renewal of their voyage which was interrupted—almost ended—by shipwreck on the rocks of Kalaupapa peninsula, Molokai, in October, 1935.

For 15 days their food consisted chiefly of curry mixed with tallow candle drippings. The Frenchmen arrived off Molokai Oct. 27, 1935, in a Chinese junk in which they had made a two-and-one-half-month voyage from the Marshall islands.

All Data Lost in Sea

It is remembered they were taken safely ashore by Hawaiian residents of the Kalaupapa settlement, but a sudden storm smashed their ship against the rocks and sent to the bottom of churning seas all records, instruments, manuscripts and research accumulated during a long cruise which began Nov. 20, 1932, when they sailed from Amoy, China.

But, undaunted by the loss, Captain de Bisschop and his one-man crew immediately began planning a counter attack against the sea.

At the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, the captain studied models of Hawaiian canoes; decided to build a vessel which would combine the architectural advantages of the double canoe and the Chinese junk.

The result was the junk-rigged Kaimiloa, a mongrel craft consisting of two 30-foot hulls connected by a system of cables and flexible steel springs beneath a plank deck, which serves as a base for fore and after masts.

On each hull was built a cabin about 20 feet in length; one cabin to serve as a chart room and workshop and the other to serve as living quarters.

During construction the Frenchmen lived in a tent pitched on an empty beach lot near Waikiki.

Woolworth Signs Union Pacts For New York Stores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—On the eve of a wage and hour parley to which Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has called the owners of all minimum price variety stores in New York city in the hope of stabilizing the economics of the highly competitive "five-and-dime" retail field, the F. W. Woolworth company today had joined with the H. L. Green company chain in a union agreement with its employees.

The Woolworth pact affects more than 4000 in that company's 123 stores here and is patterned after that which the Department Store Employees' Union won from the Green company last week after a 13 day strike.

Extensive Drive Planned

The sit-down strategy has marked this opening phase of what the union declares is a drive to organize all department store workers in New York, but both firms accepted terms which call for reinstatement without prejudice of participants in the demonstration which was staged in five of the Green and two of the Woolworth stores.

Simultaneously with the announcement to the Mayor of the Woolworth settlement, the Green company informed him it would give one weeks' wages to all its workers for time lost during the strike, stating that the company realized that "wages lost by employees on strike and other employees who were forced out of work by the strike has resulted in loss of income which in many instances may cause real hardship to them."

Minimum Wage Set

As in the Green settlement, a $15.60 minimum wage is established in the Woolworth pact, representing a two and a half cent pay rise for all employees receiving no more than $20 a week and a five per cent rise for those getting up to $30 a week, and a 40-hour week.

Both agreements are subject to modification pending the outcome of the mayoral parley.

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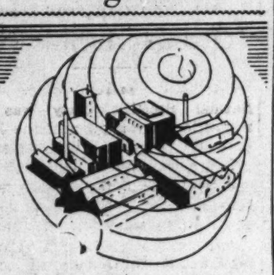

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

New, by Badings and Hindemith

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

At one of the concerts of the Konzertverein, Karl Böhm, the conductor, introduced a new composer to Vienna. As the name of the young Dutchman, Henk Badings, had already figured on the programs of the musical festivals one looked forward to his work with the liveliest interest. His Third Symphony certainly deserves to be known. For it proclaims an individuality that has something of its own to say.

The symphony is composed of the usual four movements. The principal subject of the first Allegro, however, at once strikes a characteristic note. In an original but always logical and natural development it rises to a powerful climax. The first section, with its concise formulation, decided rhythm, flowing melodies and daring modulations, is characteristic of the whole work. The second theme is also original in character. This makes an early appearance in an interesting contrapuntal combination in which, with the introduction of a canon, the principal subject acts as contrasting voice.

The motifs of these two themes provide practically all the material for the symphony. They reappear in ever fresh variants. For instance, the main subject of the first movement gives rise to the leading themes of the Scherzo and the Finale, just as, later, the middle part of the last movement is derived from the principal subject of the Fugato in the Scherzo. This, in itself, is sufficient evidence of a creative imagination that is certainly above the ordinary level.

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One of the most striking features of the symphony is the economy of form. The center of gravity of the first and last movements does not lie, as it usually does, in the development, but in the first part, in which the themes are expounded. Here they are woven into melodies of a definite character. On the other hand, and in spite of their more polyphonic treatment, the periods of development and the recapitaulations are comparatively short. The development proceeds with greater terseness: in many voices simultaneously. The exposition, however takes precedence in the matter of length. One cannot deny that this reversal of order brings about a change in the symphonic balance. Nor is it productive of wide, expanding forms, but rather of those which rise sharply to perpendicular heights.

The harmonic structure of the work is as unusual as the form. Its basis is extremely simple. The tonic predominates in the bass and, over long passages, also figures as pedal note. Above this, boldly contrasted voices are worked out in such thick polyphony that they hardly seem to have anything in common with their harmonic basis. Yet they are always thematic and their logic is compelling. The tonal basis, however, is a support to the meagerness of the form construction.

On the whole, I consider Bading's symphony specially remarkable because here the composer tries to follow untrodden paths. Naturally, he has his own models: the conception of the themes point to Mahler, while many of his melodic turns remind one of Schönberg. There is, however, so much that is individual in his invention and his art of building up forms that one will await his future works with great curiosity.

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Under the auspices of Oswald Kabasta a second novelty—by an already accredited composer—was presented at the last Gesellschafts concert. This was Hindemith's "Der Schwanendreher," a concerto based on ancient folk songs. The composer himself played the viola solo, and was enthusiastically received by the public. Needless to say that he was the best possible interpreter of his work.

The title of the novelty has aroused much controversy. "Der Schwanendreher" is the name of one of the folk songs in the concerto. But whether the word signifies a swanherd or a man who carves swans out of wood remains a moot point for the learned to settle. What Hindemith himself wishes to express in his work is expounded in a prefatory note to the score: "A ministrel joins a happy throng and displays the wares which he has brought from foreign countries. These are songs, serious and merry, with a dance tune at the finish. With skill and clever conceits he elaborates and embroiders, like a true musician, his preludes and fantasies. This medieval picture was the subject matter for the composition."

Well, this elaborating and embroidering was carried out by Hindemith, the minstrel composer, in the most charming and amusing way. A small orchestra as accompaniment, chiefly composed of wind, gave him the opportunity of producing all sorts of entrancing timbres. Of the three movements the second is the most engaging, with its intimate melodies of strange harmonies and jovial fugato. But the last movement, the actual "Schwanendreher," is also full of élan and has an overpowering effect.

Before Hindemith's concerto Kabasta conducted Mahler's Fourth Symphony. It was an excellent performance, and, once more, one rejoiced over the wonderful melodies and glorious sounds of the work. Margit Bokor sang the soprano solo in the last movement, "Wir genliessen die Himmlischen Freuden," with ethereal tones.

Afterthoughts on Mme. Pauly

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

"Elektra" and Rose Pauly are still the talk of the town. When the Philharmonic-Symphony Society gave the last hearing of its Richard Strauss program on the afternoon of March 21, Carnegie Hall was packed to the doors and applause resounded to the zenith. Artur Rodzinski, thanks to his conducting of the linked excerpts from the Strauss-von Hofmannsthal opera, has placed himself definitely in the front rank of present-day conductors, so far as New York is concerned, and the orchestra is playing for him as it had not played since the departure of Toscanini.

As for Mme. Pauly, her performance was even more remarkable than it had been at her American début the previous Thursday. She was in complete control of her unusual voice, and the quieter elements of her part she brought out still more effectively. The searching irony of Elektra's taunts to sister or mother, her mock courtesy before Aegisthus and the ineffable tenderness of her recognition of Orestes were no less memorable than her frenetic outbursts.

This extraordinary artist has now set sail for Europe. She leaves behind her an image of Agamemnon's daughter that is as distinct as if she had embodied the role for us on the stage instead of on the concert platform. Even if acting the part in toto instead of only as hampered by the limitations of a partial setting aside of concert conventions, she could hardly have portrayed more vividly either the majesty or the misery, the pride or the fury, incarnate in the abased, terrible, triumphant scion of the House of Atreus. The return of Mme. Pauly to the American scene is eagerly hoped for. Nor would mention of this concert be complete without a further word of tribute to the vocal richness and skillful singing of Enid Szantho as Klytemnestra.

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On March 25, Mr. Rodzinski acquainted an evening Philharmonic-Symphony audience with a new symphonic work in one movement by Samuel Barber, an American composer, who was born at Westchester, Penna., an March 9, 1910, has been twice a winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Music, and in 1935 was awarded the Prix de Rome. Incidentally, he is a nephew of the eminent contralto, Louise Homer. This symphony, composed while Mr. Barber was in residence in Rome, received its first performance there at an Augusteo concert, under the direction of Bernardino Molinari. That was last December, and on Jan. 22 Mr. Rodzinski introduced it to America at a concert of the Cleveland Orchestra in Cleveland.

When Werner Janssen conducted Mr. Barber's "Music for a Scene From Shelley" at a Philharmonic-Symphony concert on March 24, 1935, the composer was recognized at once as the possessor of a talent to be reckoned with. The present "Symphony in One Movement" provides corroborating proof. With abundant ingenuity and a surprisingly sure hand, Mr. Barber has comprised within the single movement a reduction of the component parts traditional to a classical symphony. Thus his first theme becomes in diminution the theme of a scherzo section and his second theme in augmentation provides the melodic material for a slow section.

The first theme returns as the subject of a short passacaglia, constituting the Finale. In the concluding pages other thematic strands are brought back into pattern, and here the instrumentation, which throughout is that of a man who thoroughly knows his business, is particularly original and engrossing, with its stirring writing for trumpets. The most immediately pleasing part of the work, however, is the slow section (Andante tranquillo) with its poetic solo for oboe. The large audience applauded the symphony enthusiastically and Mr. Barber responded by coming out on the stage to bow acknowledgments.

There were other excitements at this concert, chief of which was the participation of Lotte Lehmann as soloist. The eminent soprano was greeted thunderously and recalled many times for singing which was by no means on a par with most of her work in recital. "Divinités du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste" (an opera that the Metropolitan is to introduce to America next season when the venerable music drama will have attained its 170th year!) was Mme. Lehmann's choice for her first number. Her second bracketed Sieglinde's "Du bist der Lenz," torn from its context in "Die Walküre," and Elisabeth's "Greeting" from "Tannhäuser." In all of these she had trouble with her upper tones and in the Gluck air with the French text as well. Of course the Wagner excerpts found her on familar ground, and there was much of beauty in her singing of them, but even here her voice was not heard at its best.

Ornithology entered the picture, too, for the first and the last numbers on the program were respectively Respighi's Suite for small orchestra, "The Birds," and the longer suite from Stravinsky's ballet, "The Fire Bird."

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Earlier in the week (on the evening of March 22) Carnegie Hall had echoed with the largely imitative and exceedingly noisy strains of a piano concerto, hitherto unheard here, by Vittorio Giannini, in which the difficult solo part was courageously played by Rosalyn Tureck. On the same program was a transcription for orchestra and organ (!) of Bach's Organ Passacaglia and Fugue by a Mr. Boessenroth of Minneapolis, which for power of sound holds the record to date among Bach transcriptions.

On the following evening in the same hall Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra made known to New York a transcription of an Organ Passacaglio by Buxtehude, the work of Lucien Cailliet of the orchestra, who has succeeded so well in transcribing Bach. Both the Passacaglio and the paraphrase provoked deserved admiration. Falla, Kodály and Brahms (the Fourth Symphony) were the other composers represented. Technically the orchestra was in excellent form.

"El Mocho," by Peter Hurd, Awarded the Watson J. Blair Prize of $600 in the Sixteenth International Exhibition of Water Colors at the Art Institute of Chicago

International Water Color Show

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Seldom have I seen so interesting an exhibition as the current water color show at the Art Institute. The water color exhibitions always stand out above the others here in colorfulness and, best of all, in purposefulness, but this is the best in a long time. I may as well confess that I have not seen it all yet, in spite of three visits. I have found so many pictures worth looking at for longer than the usual half-glance, that acquaintance with many of the entries must be deferred to another of the frequent visits I hope to make.

First of all, the show has color. It is refreshingly free from mud. It is not all glaring color, or strong color, but when the color tones are low they are rich in most cases instead of muddy, and that is a great gain. Then, not all the exhibitors have felt driven to paint a "protest" picture. It is no longer necessary, in order to be considered a sincere and true artist, to have a chip on one's shoulder.

That emphatically does not mean that the show is full of Pollyanna pictures, but it does mean that one could buy any one of a number of the exhibits, take it home and look at it repeatedly without squirming, and even with real satisfaction. I predict that more pictures will be sold from this exhibition than from any other in the last 10 or 15 years, because the artists appear to have painted the pictures because they wanted to and not because they thought some hypothetical jury might vote for them.

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There are many invited works and several one-man shows included in the exhibition, among them 28 fine caricatures, incisive but friendly, by William Cotton; 15 representative works by Picasso (how did I dare not to mention him first?); several works from Mexico by Rivera and Orozco, and good ones; three from Hungary, all by the same man, Vilmos Aba-Novak, but he took the second prize with his handsome "Cattle Market," rich in color and strong in pattern; a room full of things by Walt Louderback, who has a keen sense of humor, a fine feeling for color and a more than dexterous brush, and six drawings by Grant Wood, who seems to show symptoms of drying up. They are interesting in subject matter and show his dry sense of humor, but the handling is so dry that I wonder if anyone could work in tighter vein.

The first prize, a $600 purchase, was won by Peter Hurd for a life-size head and shoulders in tempera of a New Mexican called "El Mocho." It is direct and free, though at the same time as solid as sculpture. It will be a deservedly popular award. Two other prizes were given, of $100 each: one to William R. Hollingsworth Jr. for a humorous sketch of Negro life called "Siesta," and the other to Norman B. Wright for a landscape. This last prize, offered by the Town and Country Arts Club of Chicago, is given for the first time.

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The exhibition of one branch of the Federal Art Projects of the Works Progress Administration, on view in the Marshall Field Galleries till April 4, is really thrilling. It is the Index of American Design, careful drawings in black-and-white and color of the objects of decorative design made in the United States between 1720 and 1890. The range of material is extraordinarily diversified in both material and form. In our self-conscious way we have been congratulating ourselves upon having rediscovered "design" after the lapse of generations or even centuries, and now we find that it has been quietly going on its way making articles of combined usefulness and beauty in our own country almost since its very foundation.

These drawings are of remarkable quality. The textiles, in particular, appear to be pieces of real weaving imprisoned under glass, for they have a fidelity to nature that the finest color photography has not yet achieved. Forms, colors and textures are faithfully reproduced.

Summing Up to Not Much

By Arthur Pollock

New York

It is a long while that Virgil Geddes's play, "Native Ground," has been promised production. The Theater Guild had it once and let it go, and Mr. Geddes and others for a time picketed the Guild as protest that it neglected American plays. Now the Experimental Theater, a Federal Theater project, is presenting the drama in that large playhouse that used to be the Jolson Theater and is at the moment called the Venice. "Native Ground" is a very disappointing play.

The purpose of Mr. Geddes is to write with the greatest simplicity of simple folk, and this he does. But the simplicity of the play is the simplicity of the learner in the theater, not that of the imaginative master. Too often it is mere rareness. He cannot give his people the richness of language he would like, nor make their sufferings poignant. They are men and women who do his bidding like sluggish automatons and they are not very interesting.

The scenes are laid in Nebraska and Dakota. A farmer's wife has loved a man who has been her husband's helper, and when he returns to the farm after a stay in Dakota he wants to marry her daughter. She tells him the daughter is his daughter as well as hers. He will not believe. The daughter will not believe. The two run away to Dakota and there live unhappily together and unmarried because they cannot make up their minds whether or not what the mother said is true. The story is dull and it seems to have no particular meaning.

At the Morosco Theater, Brock Pemberton is presenting a play called "Chalked Out," also meaningless. Mr. Pemberton never pretends that he is interested in the theater as an art. He wants plays that will go. Apparently he chose this one because Warden Lawes of Sing Sing helped to write it and its chief scenes are laid in Sing Sing. That makes the play sound authentic, gives it a selling point. One assumes that its picture of life in the prison is accurate. To that extent the play is of value, if only as a kind of newsreel.

For the rest, "Chalked Out" is standardized melodrama of a type the professional playwright can turn out by the dozen, and better than Lewis E. Lawes. The characters are stock characters. A boy who cannot get a job spends his time with a gangster. The gangster kills a man during a robbery with a gun the boy had stolen from another man. The other is convicted and sent to the death house. Shall the boy tell the truth and save the other, an honest man, or keep quiet and let him be executed in place of the actual slayer?

There is no more to it than that. The play tells us nothing about its people save in the hackneyed manner of melodrama. It says nothing. It has no quality to give it a reason for existing.

Manet and Degas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Edouard Manet, sometimes called the "father of impressionism," was closely associated with the plein air movement in France during the last quarter of the nineteenth century; but though he painted light and the airiness of outdoor scenes, he was not an impressionist in the sense that Monet and Seurat were. Indeed, it is his realism, matured in the tradition of Velasquez, and first and foremost the brilliant, sensuous quality of his painting, throughout the major part of his career, that characterizes the master of the "Olympia" and "Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe."

The fine Manet exhibition which the Wildenstein Galleries have just opened recalls the ups and downs of a painter who admirably knew how to paint, but found it difficult to choose the right subjects to please his public. It was not until "Le Bon Bock," which he painted in 1873, that Manet won the favor of the Salon and the public, with his portrait of a stout Bohemian, taken bodily from one of the Paris cafés. He was then 41 and his career three quarters completed, but the picture firmly established his reputation as the fine painter he was. This portrait, in the Wildenstein show, is one of Manet's most noted works. In painting it he made no concession to the public taste, but struck a peculiarly human note which it was not difficult for all to appreciate.

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Giving a complete picture of Manet's development, the representation ranges from his youth to the end of his career, embracing 37 canvases. Many of these are loans from American collections, others come from abroad, including the "Angelina," a vividly painted portrait of a woman on a balcony, from the Louvre. There are a dozen or more portraits, some from his early years, such as "Le Liseur," with its gentle, sympathetic characterization and fine, subdued tonality, and others, like the "Emilie Ambre as Carmen," which are brusque and brilliant in color.

To credit Manet with an art fully controlled and soundly realized is difficult on the evidence of many of his later works. The power of his brush, and his own evident exhilaration in painting, produced often spontaneous but sketchy results which the artist was evidently satisfied with as they were. No doubt, much of this work was conditioned by his growing interest in impressionism, which he derived largely from his contemporary, Monet. It is up to the time of "Le Bon Bock," nevertheless, that his true strength in painting is revealed in the display, which begins with a remarkable copy which he made in his early twenties of the "Virgin with the Rabbit" in the Louvre.

Among the Manets, "The Spanish Singer" of 1860 clearly shows the influence of Velasquez on the maturing painter, both in the breadth of its brushwork and in the fine sense of form underlying the picturesque costume. There follow examples of his interest in beggars, monks and such typically French subjects as "The Woman With the Umbrella" and the woman in a café study, "La Prune."

There has just opened at the Durand-Ruel Gallery an excellent showing of the works of Edgar Degas, contemporary of Manet, consisting of 20 distinguished oils and pastels by the master draftsman and designer, arranged with the aid of Mrs. Samuel A. Lewisohn, with Mr. Lewisohn, a prominent collector of modern French art, contributing an essay on Degas for the exhibition catalogue. Seven of the 20 pictures shown are loans, the rest including notable and interesting works from the Paris and New York collections of the Durand-Ruel firm.

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Owing to the somewhat restricted show space available, the exhibition does not assemble as many imposing Degas canvases as one might expect of a widely publicized display. There are several fine nudes and two of the "laundresses," of which "La Repasseuse," a study of a woman ironing, is especially appealing in design and color; and both the ballet and the race-course subjects for which the artist is noted are represented.

Like Manet, Degas was a realist whose point of view in many subjects ran counter to contemporary taste, but the magic and authority of his drawing and design have long since asserted his genius and won the public to a full appreciation of his work. Both of these artists are authentic exponents of the classic tradition in art, and as such are widely appreciated.

J. C. B.

The Paris Opéra Reopens

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

For several months the company of the Opéra, exiled from its home by architects, decorators and electricians, wandered from one place to another, giving performances at the Théâtres Sarah Bernhardt and Champs-Elysées. The distinguished company is now back again in the restored Palais Garnier.

Two inauguratory performances, with a miscellaneous program, permitted political, social and artistic Paris to visit our first opera house after it had left the hands of the renovators. So much had been said about the transformation of the house that many expected to find an unrecognizable theater. Actually, no essential changes have been made, either in the auditorium or the foyers. A thorough cleaning of all the gilt, pictures, marble and mosaic was apparently sufficient, besides a determined effort to increase the lighting power. One was surprised to discover decorative motifs which, till now, had disappeared under a patina many years old. A white light, perhaps a little cold for the style of the Garnier—which could hardly be modernized by a wave of the wand—has changed the atmosphere of the corridors and main staircase. The foyer, in particular, appears transfigured by the new lighting effects. With this, however, the innovations come to an end.

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It is on the stage that the greatest efforts have been realized. The inadequate technical devices at the disposal of scenic artists had long been severely criticized, and the mechanical equipment had not benefited from the experimental innovations introduced into most of the big European theaters. The old traditions had been faithfully adhered to—an anachronism which made the producer's task difficult. This situation has now been modified. The electrical apparatus and mechanical appliances of the Opéra have been modernized.

The most important acquisition is a "panorama," a vast, curved expanse replacing the back-cloth and lateral supports and capable of giving an illusion of wide, endless horizons. For all open air scenes this innovation is excellent. It will be of the greatest service to painters and scenic artists. At the opening performance it was therefore possible to realize the second act of "Ariane" under striking conditions.

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Yet the progress of stage machinery presents a problem. Thanks to the constant improvements in the technique of projection, one will be able to give realistic impressions of the sky by flooding the surface of the panorama with a vaporous blue light and allowing clouds to drift across. This was the method employed to convey the idea of the voyage of Thésée and Ariane from Thebes to Athens, and their enforced landing on the island of Naxos. The fleecy clouds swept by the wind and the sky with its accurately tinted colors presented an element of realism the consequences of which have not as yet been sufficiently gauged.

In the theater, all conventions and stylizations are accepted docilely. With the help of a few associative elements we accommodate ourselves easily to a canvas and cardboard universe. The moment, however, we are given a particle of realism, stylization collapses. We must choose either one method or the other and not try to mix the two.

A sky so blue, so deceptive, so natural, under the motionless galley—fixed to three wooden partitions, carved and painted green to represent the waves of the Ionian sea—seems incongruous. If the sky had been treated pictorially like the waves, we should have adapted ourselves, without effort, to all the artifices of the scenic artist. But it is difficult for us to adhere to a decorative ideal which depends on two antithetical techniques. Progress has its exigencies: if one employs the method of projecting a moving image on the sky, then, equally, one should allow a cinematographic evocation of a tempest to take the place of cardboard waves.

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The pit of the orchestra has been sunk and enlarged. This is a happy idea, as it will tone down the sonorous weight of symphonic accompaniments. One was surprised to hear the voices of the singers cross the "mysterious abyss" with as much ease as in Bayreuth.

The most brilliant part of the inauguration was the presentation of the entire corps de ballet, which carried out their evolutions in a charming décor by Pruna. With a fairy-like background, effected by light projections on the panorama, the ballet demonstrated, in Chopin's "Suite de Danses," the high standard achieved in choregraphy.

A few days later the Opéra gave us, as a first performance, the whole of Massenet's "Ariane." With the exception of "Manon," "Werther," "Jongleur de Notre Dame" and "Thaïs," which are never out of the repertory, Massenet's works are regarded as a little suspect by the musicians of today. We are far removed from the melodic ideal which, gracious and facile, was the delight of the former generation. Our young musicians have accustomed us to a very different language. They have, however, been somewhat exaggerated in their resolution to employ an insistently aggressive vocabulary. Their efforts to create new symphonic or lyrical effects were followed with sympathy. But as their technique rapidly degenerated into a formula, their methods were adjudged less pleasing than the one they affected to supersede. The school of extreme dissonance and polytonality seems to perform the same useful and limited function as that of cubism in painting. These laboratory experiments have called the attention of composers and public to certain essential acoustical problems. But it is obvious that the public is weary of the monotony of these demonstrations which have not produced any work of actual worth.

Hence the revival of the Verdi cult; hence, also, the charmed surprise of the professional musicians—not of the public—in face of work like "Ariane," with its fine musicianship and brilliant craftsmanship. Massenet's orchestration, in particular, astonished the musical experts. This musician who desired to please, at whatever price, and who never shrank from any concession to public taste, certainly wrote some works which sound oversweet to our ears, but he always used an impeccable technique.

Detroit Still Has Art Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

Paintings, water colors and drawings by the American-born German, Lyonel Feininger, and a fine set of water colors by John Marin are now to be seen at the Detroit Institute of Arts. Both these men have gone through periods of cubism and abstract art, and from those phases have taken what they wanted, assimilating in their individual manners.

Feininger is still cubist in a certain sense. He is interested primarily in the overlapping of planes, in the subtle gradations of tone thus formed. His work is as carefully planned as an engineer's drawing, which, in fact, it actually resembles; even billows of smoke, waves, receding planes are composed of closely ruled lines in pen and ink. Each plane is then colored with even tones, and it is their overlapping which furnishes the nuances of color. In spite of the mechanical aspect of the pictures, however, emotional quality is not lacking, especially in the water colors and drawings.

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There are several quite large works, such as the "Street in Treptow" and "Kronsdorf," in brilliant yellow and orange tones, the larger areas flaming like suns, the smaller ones of somewhat less intensity. These are purely abstract. "Evening on the Shore" and "Mill in Autumn" are examples of more subtle work in pale blues and neutral tones. Especially clever is "Head in Architecture"—a cubist head in yellow, merging into planes of red, then of green, then blue, toward the outer edge of the picture.

"Taubach" is an amusingly jagged village scene, with tip-tilted houses and purely arbitrary sky line. "Hulks," in blue and yellow-browns, has a certain romantic and architectural quality that reminds one of a stage setting. From "Church Over the City," an abstraction of roofs and church tower, the clock face glowing like a single eye, one receives an impression of watchfulness. Most poetic of the group, "Caravels," is exquisitely designed, less a cubist conception and perhaps more surrealist, with sharp sails and jutting shore line.

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Among this large group of Feiningers are a number of smaller drawings in various stages of completion. There is a preliminary drawing for "Church Over the City," for example, which shows the artist's methodical and painstaking manner of working. The drawings are so finished as to be almost indistinguishable from prints, and it is often difficult at first glance to tell the medium used in the paintings, where the color is laid on so evenly, with no indication of brushwork.

John Marin has left cubism further behind, though in one of the oils, called "Street Movement, New York," he has used it to give an illusion of motion. The other oil, "Circus," though attractive as design, has stiff, puppet-like figures. One must admit that oil is not the artist's happiest medium. In fact, when one thinks of water color, one thinks also of John Marin. Though his imitators have been legion, there is still only one John Marin, and one can only be grateful to Alfred Steiglitz, who "discovered" him in Europe making painstaking etchings for a living and exquisite water colors for the pleasure of it.

"Deer Isle, Stonington" is a handsome abstraction in clever shapes, with grays predominating, and with a lovely lyric quality in the cross play of color planes. "Stonington Harbor" is more intricate. Usually the colors are deep and rich, though the sparkle of rough white paper through the broad strokes adds brilliance and light. "Roe, Mass.," a larger work, is rather different in technique, the colors being clear and pale.

The New Mexican scenes are gorgeous and varied. In "Taos, No. 6," there is delicate interplay of green and pink on the mountain and a bold sweep of deep bright yellow in the foreground. "New Mexico Near Taos" is a jumble of red, mauve and brown mountains — pure design — with a patterning of green dots and lines and effective use of the white paper. "Taos, No. 5," without at all approaching realism, implies a juxtaposition of ancient and modern civilizations, with suggestions of old stone gods and temples and a modern market scene.

San Francisco Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Soloists have helped the San Francisco Symphony attract overflowing audiences lately.

In a civic concert of the orchestra, the name of Grace Moore, opera and movie prima donna, was a magnet to 6000 persons. Unfortunately Miss Moore was at the last moment unable to appear. A majority of the 6000 lingered to hear with pleasure two substitute sopranos.

One was the excellent young local soprano, Emily Hardy. She sang arias from "Bohême" and "Barber of Seville." The other was a former New York Metropolitan Opera artist of admirable voice and musicianship, Charlotte Boerner. Her arias were from "Butterfly" and "Faust." Pierre Monteux led a program that included Saint-Saëns's Third Symphony, with organ, Beethoven's "Fidelio" Overture, and works of Moussorgsky and Berlioz.

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The appearance here of Marian Anderson at a symphony pair was a memorable occasion. Her rich voice and profound musicianship were acclaimed in a Verdi "Don Carlos" aria, Mozart's "Alleluia" and two Negro spirituals. Mr. Monteux, whose leadership of the orchestra is consistently producing interesting programs and fresh, distinguished performances, chose for this program Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, Handel's D major Concerto Grosso and three parts of the colorful Albeniz-Arbos "Ibéria."

Most recent symphony soloist was a remarkable 17-year-old San Francisco violinist, Isaac Stern. Noted for exceptional talent since his childhood, he has made steady technical and artistic progress until now he is worthy of the admiration of the national, nay, international, music public. He played no less a masterpiece than the Brahms Concerto, and fulfilled splendidly its requirements of mature poetic sentiment, superb tone and trenchant virtuosity. This program was one of the most brilliantly played of the year. Mr. Monteux included in it a bright and finished performance of the Grétry-Mottl "Céphale et Procis" Suite, a dashing rendition of the racy modern "Bret Harte" Overture, by the New Yorker, Philip James, and a performance both colorful and tender of Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite.

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When Richard Crooks was tenor soloist with the orchestra at an earlier pair of concerts, the guest batonist was young Willem Van Den Burg, who is regularly Mr. Monteux's assistant and chief of the cellos. Mr. Crooks sang in fine, serious lyric style three masterly Strauss songs—"Zueignung," "Morgen" and "Heimliche Aufforderung"—and Lohengrin's Farewell.

Mr. Van Den Burg's conducting was characterized by exceptional skill, taste and musicianship. He still must increase his authority in the handling of long-drawn, slow music. But he revealed a happy charm in a Haydn "London" Symphony and developed resplendent climax in Respighi's "Pines of Rome." Also he presented Glinka's light "Kamarinskaya," Sibelius's lovely "Swan of Tuonela" and a Bach-Cailliet Chorale-Prelude.

Chamber music of late has been divided between two admirable groups of symphony first-desk men, the San Francisco String Quartet and the Wind Instrument Ensemble. The former, of course, starts with the advantage of a rich master repertory. The latter's selections, at the least, are always unhackneyed.

Babes on Their Toes

By L. A. Sloper

Dwight Deere Wiman, Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, who fathered "On Your Toes," now come along with a successor. This is called "Babes in Arms" because of the extreme youth of the cast, which has been recruited in part from vaudeville and cabaret entertainers. It opened March 25 at the Shubert Theater in Boston, and it looks like a good show. What it lacks in the authority of veteran performers is made up by the high spirits and vitality of the young players.

As in "On Your Toes," Mr. Rodgers has supplied some exceptionally clever music. He has the distinction in the world of musicals of writing music that sounds more like his own than like somebody else's. This score is snappy or charming at will, but never sentimental. There are several good songs, a thrilling first-act finale and a ballet, "Imagine," satirizing a lot of things and people, including Rimsky-Korsakoff. Georges Balanchine has had charge of these dance ensembles. Mr. Wiman and Robert Sinclair have contrived some striking effects, including a "Schéhérazade" in the Chinese manner and an airplane crash on the stage.

Mitzi Green is the principal featured player. She's a big girl now, and she's good enough to please even those who don't like child movie stars. She sings and dances capably (she has one excellent song, "The Lady Is a Tramp") and does clever impersonations of George Arliss and Luise Rainer, Duke McHale, lately of the "Follies," heads the dancers, and the others are good too. Ray Heatherton is the other featured performer, and there's a new comédienne along the Kate Smith lines, Wynn Murray, whom audiences like. Hers is the only approach to a singing voice, but it would be naïve to look for singing voices in a musical.

The plot almost makes sense. Some boys and girls stranded in a Long Island town while their parents are on the vaudeville circuits put on a show in the Old Red Barn to save themselves from a WPA farm. Vicissitudes of show business threaten a flop until a French aviator crashes and brings a solution. Mr. Hart's book is amusing and clean. Raymond Sovey's settings and Helene Pons's costumes are attractive.

Your children will be proud, just as your grandmother was, to say "It's a Kimball Piano."

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
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First Woman's College in West Counts Up to 85

From a Thriving Present, Mills Looks Back on Days When She Taught Daughters of Forty-Niners

By Edyth Sage Armstrong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

Far out in the West, on the fringe of the Pacific, Mills College, the first college for women west of the Mississippi and proclaimed today as "one of our most interesting colleges," is celebrating her eighty-fifth anniversary. The beautiful 150-acre campus on the outskirts of Oakland, Calif., with its towering eucalypts, its rolling green hills, its natural ravines and its 30-odd buildings, is a charming haven for the best traditions of education in America.

The newer buildings are of white stucco, with red tile roofs. The older buildings are of an earlier type of architecture and Mills Hall, with its four stories, its mansard roof and its old-fashioned exterior, is eloquent of the days when Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Taggart Mills moved the campus from the little waterfront town of Benicia to its present location in 1871. In those days Mills Hall housed the faculty, the students and the classrooms, a contrast indeed to the present galaxy of buildings.

To Provide Opportunities For Western Girls

Any mention of the early days in California, when Benicia was the home of the Young Ladies' Seminary, which later became Mills College, introduces a glamorous past. For many decades, tales of the days of the Spanish Dons, the coming of the Americanos, and the Gold Days of '49 and '50, have woven a tapestry of enchantment about the life of early California. Much has been told of Spanish exploration, of the finding of gold, of outlawry, but little has been written of the pioneer women of California, of the daughters of those bonanza days. In the story of Mills College is to be found the record of women of devotion and vision, determined to provide for western girls opportunities equal to those of their eastern sisters.

Any venture in education during the red-shirted days of the California gold rush was bound to be romantic. It was a bustling frontier life. And yet among the newcomers to the shores of California were many men of established culture and eastern training. These men crossed the plains, braved the Isthmus or sailed around the Horn to seek gold, but in the development of events they were destined to plant the seed of educational enterprise in the new land of promise.

Young Ladies' Seminary

Sending for their wives and families, they soon realized that their daughters were not only in an alien civilization, but that the Mother Lode Country, where the gold fields flourished, was no place for young women. Thus it was that a group of public-spirited citizens chose the quaint little town of Benicia, at that time the capital of California, as the site of this infant adventure in education, the Young Ladies' Seminary.

And so in 1852 in the midst of a Spanish hacienda, a delightful white colonial, green-shuttered New England school home was erected to house the ambitious new venture. This then was the inception of the dignified Protestant academy which was to safely harbor the daughters of the leading citizens from one end of the state to the other; and in the commingling of the young ladies of Angels' Camp, Gold Hill, Hangtown and Scorpion Gulch with the young women of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara was to be found the birth of that splendid spirit of friendliness which is an evident characteristic of Mills College today.

The Mary Lyon Of the West

What Mary Lyon of Mount Holyoke was to the education of women on the Atlantic coast, Mary Atkins of Oberlin was to the Pacific coast in her zeal for creating educational opportunities for the daughters of the Forty-Niners. Life in California in 1854 was indeed crude and unsettled when this valiant daughter of Ohio was called to the principalship of the Young Ladies' Seminary. For years her gracious personality, keen executive ability and far-seeing vision made her an undeniable leader of young womanhood in the West.

It was Mary Atkins who went to Honolulu and persuaded Dr. and Mrs. Mills to leave Punahou College of Oahu, and assume the leadership of the thriving seminary of Benicia. Thus it was that again the East was linked with the West, for Dr. Mills was a son of Williams College and his wife, Susan Tollman Mills, a daughter of Mount Holyoke.

It is significant that in this present year when Mount Holyoke is celebrating her 100th anniversary, Mills College, her western child, as it were, is celebrating her eighty-fifth year, for it was Susan Tollman Mills and her husband whose vision made of the little seminary an outstanding woman's college, the first in fact on the Pacific coast.

Before long the seminary had outgrown its quarters. In 1871 the school was moved to its present campus. Here on the wooded hills, far from the little city of Oakland, were waving fields of wild oats. Today a beautifully landscaped park of natural ravines and brooks, eucalypts and oaks makes this modern residential college a bit of cultured life sequestered and sheltered. And yet it is in the midst of a great city, for Oakland, in expanding, has come to the very gates.

One reads the early catalogues of those Gold Rush days with a smile, for the brave little school deemed it highly important for the "young ladies" of the day to be "able to spell correctly, to read naturally, to write legibly and to converse intelligently." Added to these very practical arts were the "ornamental branches," so-called: "music, both pianoforte and guitar, drawing, crayoning and needlework." No higher purpose could be claimed by any modern college for American women, than the very outstanding purpose claimed and stated in one of these early bulletins: "To train healthy, companionable, self-reliant women, those prepared to be useful and acceptable in the school, in the family and in society."

Her Daughters Will Pay Loving Tribute

On April 7, alumnae of Mills College will gather in 21 cities of the United States and the Islands, to commemorate the Mills of the past and to celebrate the Mills of today and the future. As the bells of her historic campanile ring out, her daughters will pay loving tribute to Mary Atkins, Dr. Cyrus Taggart Mills and Mrs. Susan Tollman Mills and the many loyal and splendid faculty members and friends who have made the Mills of today possible. They will rise in honor of the alert woman who is now the head of the college, Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhart. For 21 years, Dr. Reinhart has given of her best to the campus she loves and the present high rating of Mills College is due in great measure to her untiring activity.

Dr. Roswell Gray Ham, president-elect of Mount Holyoke College, will be the speaker at the alumnae dinner to be held in Oakland, Calif. Dr. Ham is a graduate of the University of California.

Hand in hand with the celebration of the eighty-fifth anniversary, the alumnae and friends of the college are sponsoring an endowment campaign of $1,000,000 for purposes of much needed expansion. During the spring months an elaborate campus program is being carried out culminating in the June Commencement. The program for April, sponsored by the department of art, will include a modern theater symposium on April 7, to be followed on April 22 by a huge demonstration of theater technique. The Art Gallery is featuring a collection of modern paintings from private collections of the San Francisco Bay area. During the year the Eucalyptus Press, under the direction of Miss Rosalind A. Keep, is publishing a commemorative volume of faculty manuscripts, which with a Student's Book of Verse and a Student's Book of Plays will make a notable anniversary series of publications.

Views of Mills College, Oakland, California, a Pioneer College for Women on the Pacific Coast, Which on April 7 Begins a Celebration of Its Eighty-fifth Anniversary. Upper Row: Left—Orchard Meadow House, Most of the Sleeping Porches Look Out Upon Lovely Gardens. Right—The College Art Gallery Stands Just at the Elbow of Every Girl on the Campus. Lower Left—An Archery Group Back in the Days When "Ladies" Added to Their Study of the Three R's and "Conversation," Certain of the "Ornamental Branches" Such as This. Below—Mills Hall, Oldest College Building, Cherished by Students for Three Generations.

Enlivening High School Themes

With Plots and Characters From Newspaper Stories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

"I never could write a story," fourteen-year-old Dick protested.

"Neither can I," Doris said. "I never know who—whom to write about."

"Yet you like to read," Miss Ray reminded them.

"Reading's fun," Doris and Dick and other members of the composition class agreed. "But our compositions are dumb."

Stories by high school authors frequently are stupid, Miss Ray admitted to herself. Though perhaps it was too much to expect them to be artistic cross sections of life, they could be made more interesting.

"Why not use an aid many professional fiction writers employ?" she thought, "that of collecting, then classifying newspaper pictures and news items concerning real people in real life situations. Writers use these, not in the raw form, of course, but as source books (supplementing their personal observation notebooks) to aid them in inventing their heroes and heroines and their imaginary strivings and misadventures."

Making a File Of Characters

First, then, the class compiled a constantly growing list of characters whom they considered fascinating fiction material. Totally unsuitable characters, such as criminal or other particularly offensive villains, were discarded (1) as being unworthy of students' reading time and (2) likely, except in the hands of a great writer, to turn an otherwise clever story into melodrama.

To avoid the pupils' imaginations being limited by non-pertinent details and to obviate any unconscious plagiarism, the newspaper clippings were destroyed after the character and plot germs had been extracted. Because it was an artistic challenge to select an apt name for a fiction character, as well as to avoid embarrassment, real names were never used.

Story characters thus culled were classified under the headings: Animals, Children and Young People, and Adults.

Some appealing animal actors were: Ginger, a stray pony roaming the street of a large city; Diana, a Persian cat sauntering home after her daily task of escorting her mistress to the school bus stop; Leopold, an elusive monkey; and Rex, a dog that enjoyed riding.

Youthful characters included (among others): "Speed," a star athlete; Margie, a city girl departing for an Ozarks vacation; Archie, a chap of seventeen, whose dramatics hobby was impersonating lawyers; and eleven-year-old Bobby, who was following a parade.

Some appealing adults were: an autograph hunter, a hitchhiker, a news "boy" of seventy, and a scientist experimenting with dry ice as an explosive.

Traits of Behavior Studied and Listed

Traits of behavior, as exemplified by actual deeds, were listed: bravery, cowardice, pride and others. (In the first stories characters were influenced by only one trait: i. e., Leopold, the monkey, was "agile." But the pupils soon discovered that a well-rounded character must have several traits. When Leopold was also made "thievish" and "noisy" his conflicting traits, when he escaped from the zoo, added suspense.)

In a similar manner potential story settings were assembled.

The collection of lively incidents suggesting story plots was intriguingly ample, including such occurrences as:

Parents, awakened by a large bull frog's jumping onto their bed, discover several dozen "croakers" in the house.

Missing roller skates are discovered in a tree top.

Boys govern a city for a day.

A woman mistakes a servant in uniform for a duke.

A donkey is rescued from the dog pound.

A bride tries to purchase from her grocer a can of "Elba grease."

Having gathered this wealth of material, Miss Ray's students began plotting their stories excitedly. After visits to the city hall and the dog pound, where he took notes of procedures and setting, Dick was inspired to weave "Ginger, the runaway pony," "boys governing the city for a day," "Rex the dog," and the "dog pound" incidents into a plausible narrative. Doris' heroine was "Margie at the Ozarks camp," where she finds she must take her turn in the kitchen. Being both "lazy" and "popularity loving," she is in for a struggle in which the "Elba grease" incident was used. "Archie, the law enthusiast," promotes a legal involvement in the Smith family in which "Junior and Little Sister" are defendants in the case of "the invading frogs."

With plots that were not subjective, the students lost their former self-consciousness when writing. They became alert critics, keen at pointing out implausibilities in plot and impatient with stilted, ineffective language. As Doris and Dick put it, in the light of their maturing literary taste, "We see now how dumb cheap literature really is."

Fellowships for Writers

Middlebury, Vt.

Four fellowships are again being offered to young writers by the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference of Middlebury College for the 1937 session from Aug. 18 to Sept. 1, according to Theodore Morrison of Harvard, director of the conference.

The fellowships are annually given to writers of definite promise who are recommended by book publishers, magazine editors, or well-known American authors. Their purpose is to bring to the conference young authors or poets who have already achieved some measure of success, but who will profit by association and study with a group of more advanced professionals. The two-week session is held at Bread Loaf Inn situated in the Green Mountains of Vermont.

The staff, which gives lectures on the main forms of writing, holds open forum discussions, and confers individually with members of the conference about their manuscripts, will include: Bernard De Voto, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature; Edith Mirrieless, authority on the short story; George Stevens, managing editor, the Saturday Review of Literature; Helen Everitt, New York literary agent; Paul Green, Pulitzer Prize winner; Theodore Morrison, poet, and director of the conference; Gorham B. Munson, editor and critic.

Films to Teach Astronomy

New York

Three educational sound films presenting an all star cast with sun, moon and planets playing leading roles were recently given a preview showing at The American Museum of Natural History before a large audience of scientists and educators.

The three films "The Solar Family," "The Moon" and "The Earth in Motion," together with a fourth, well along in production, will round out a comprehensive unit of instruction on "Descriptive Astronomy." They were produced by Erpi Picture Consultants in collaboration with the University of Chicago under the direction of Dr. Walter Bartky, assistant professor of astronomy at the university. The films which are intended for use in elementary schools and colleges are to be included in the general science course at the University of Chicago.

Much of the work of filming was done by means of models and animated drawings. Relative sizes and distances of sun, moon, earth and planets necessarily were distorted to bring them into the field of the screen. In many sequences action was speeded up—for instance, action that naturally has taken place over a period of hundreds of years was portrayed on the screen in 20 or 30 seconds.

In the film, "The Solar Family," every scene represents a certain astronomical period, past, present and future and occasionally a combination of each. Great care was taken to make the relative motions mathematically precise. A series of scenes show the formation of planets from ejected matter from the sun—how these planets move on their orbits around the sun and their relation to the earth. In turn the motions and phases of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury and the earth are revealed.

"The film, 'The Moon,'" according to Dr. Melvin R. Brodshaug of Erpi Picture Consultants, "has particular significance in the field of science because of its graphic presentation of the action of tides. Heretofore the University of Chicago has not included this material in the general science course, due to the difficulty of presenting tide concepts by the traditional methods of instruction. Neither textbook, lantern slides nor blackboard illustrations were of any great help because of the dynamic quality involved. In the educational sound film these very dynamic qualities are clearly presented."

The opening scenes of the picture show how the moon produces changes on the earth's surfaces by its gravitational pull on terrestrial waters and how tides change with the phases of the moon. The moon is seen to grow from tiny new crescent on through the stages to full moon. Later scenes describe its orbit, its path in space, shadows of the earth on the moon, and phases during an eclipse.

By unique devices possible only through the medium of the motion picture camera the audience appears to ascend into the stratosphere in "The Earth in Motion." It sees that the earth is not only a sphere but a rotating sphere. A motion picture camera mounted on a revolving platform illustrates the principle that the earth revolves about the sun. By animated drawings variations in the earth's speed and the cycle of seasons are observed.

These three films are now available on 16 mm. sound film. The series of four, completing the unit of instruction on "Descriptive Astronomy," are the latest educational sound films to be produced by Erpi Picture Consultants in collaboration with the University of Chicago. In all, 16 educational sound films have been produced by these two organizations for use in elementary schools and college curricula.

Symposium: College Attitudes

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our friend Helen T. ushered in a thoroughly interesting series of comments when she brought up the subject of the attitude of college students toward their work. Today we turn the meeting over to a group of young men, who will introduce themselves.—Chairman.

* * *

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Several days ago five or six of us fellows met at one of our regular bi-weekly get-togethers, and the talk got around to student attitudes in college. (We are 25 years of age, more or less.) All of us have been to college from one to four years. All of us have been to the same college—a very small one in southern Illinois—and some of us have been to other schools and universities since.

We are: (1) student at the University of Chicago, (2) in the research division of a bank, (3) in an insurance office, (4) a partner in a construction business, (5) a machinist and machine designer, (6) a managing editor, (7) on a rung of the ladder in a manufacturing business.

* * *

One of us started off with this: "If there were only some way that a person could sandwich in a year of work during his years at college—that is, be forced to leave college with no prospect of returning, and to find a job, and to be forced to think of his future in terms of his responsibility and ability, and then get to go back to college for a couple of years, I think he would get more out of it," he said. "I know that I would have a very different idea of what I wanted if I went back to college now. Getting a job just for the summer isn't enough. You always have the feeling in your mind that it is temporary, and that you have your year outlined for you."

"Yes, but how can you manage that?" asked another. "Maybe the system ought to be changed. I've heard that one educator has advocated changing the high school course to two years, followed by four years' preparatory course, to precede a two-year college session for a degree. I believe it is Robert Hutchins' idea — you know, the president of the University of Chicago."

* * *

Bill is going to the University of Chicago, so he had this to say:

"I like it very much. You have to know your stuff to get a degree there. Your comprehensive exam is at the end of four years, and your exams during the years are not considered at all. You have to know all of it at once. But at other colleges you take a semester subject, take an exam in it, and you get a grade, and then you can forget it as far as graduation is concerned. I like the idea, too, of not having to go to classes—of being able to be examined on what you know, and not graded on your class work."

* * *

"But," objected Sam, "it depends on what you want to get out of college. I know I would have been entirely unready for that kind of work. I would have been lost in such a place. At the end of high school the change to such a college would seem too great. I am very grateful that I did get to go to a small college."

"Yes," added Phil, "I guess it is a question sometimes of what you want to get out of college. Some of us need the easy transition of high school to the small college, and some of us are ready for the special scholastic training that schools like the University of Chicago offer."

"Then there's that idea that Frank mentioned at first, about knowing that your next year was planned, so why worry. It may be that we put off thinking seriously about things as long as possible partly on account of the excessive speed of things around us. There are so many things that interest us, that are important and that we are unable to do anything about that we are breathless with the attempt. So we get out the car and go for a ride. Gee, the miles I used to drive over the country-side with fellows, taking photos, and looking for birds' nests. I was in Scouts then. Maybe, though, it did help to develop interests. Maybe, too, a person can have too many interests."

* * *

"That's right, Joe; things are too easy for us a lot of the time. Wonder whether we'd listen if someone were to keep telling us during high school and college that things were not really all set for us, that we'd have to prove each year. High school is often too easy for some of us. Somebody ought to be there to tell us that we are wasting our time. Maybe it was so easy because I never had to figure anything out. All our courses were taught to us. Then all we had to do was to do things. No thinking connected with it at all. Maybe they ought to change the teaching methods in the last two years of high school so that a student would have to dig for himself. Then when he got to college he could dig harder, and would already have the basis for real work."

"Yes, but Phil, how about those that don't learn very easily as it is?"

"Well, they ought to be in the machine shops, the wood-working and the drafting departments, where they chiefly do things."

"Say, Frank, let's have some of that popcorn you brought."

(Mr.) R. K.

* * *

We have in hand more of these good discussions, but next time will also include other subjects, just in case there are some of you who would prefer variety. In the meanwhile, if any of you have had experience with walking or bicycle trips, in Europe or the United States via the Youth Hostel routes, won't you share it with the Round Table? There are probably many members who have a yen for summer trips of that sort.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Around the Campfire

Each year scores of students from many different countries are received as guests in summer camps. The Y. M. C. A. and private camps co-operate in this significant international service. Around the campfire, in the athletic and swimming contests and on hikes real friendships are formed, vision is lifted, and world citizenship is stimulated. This feature of our program may well be expanded to the mutual enrichment of visitors and Americans. —From the Unofficial Ambassadors.

Ten Vocations For Women

A Set of Posters Giving Facts Swiftly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A useful and authoritative folder describing ten vocations for women has recently been issued by the Appointment Bureau of Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass., for the use of colleges and schools. It consists of ten sheets, approximately 9 by 11 inches, each a different pastel color and of sturdy paper, suitable for mounting on a bulletin board or binding into notebook form, the whole lot enclosed in a gay red folder. Each sheet deals with a specific field of employment. The fields covered are: Advertising Agency Work, Department Store Work, Fine Arts Museum Work, Library Work, Newspaper Writing, Photography, Public Health, Publishing House Work, Secretarial Work and Social Work.

* * *

In general each field is outlined under the following headings: Demand, Training, Personal Qualifications, Financial Return, Types of Openings, and Suggested Reading. The information is vigorously given by means of swift sentences or lists. For example, under the heading of Personal Qualifications on the sheet given to Newspaper Writing, these personal qualifications are listed:

A nose for news, the ability to sense what is of news value.

Ability to write clearly, simply, and with accuracy, even under pressure.

Health, energy, and willingness to work long hours and at any time.

Ability to get along with people and make contacts.

Memory for people and facts.

* * *

Under the heading of Suggested Reading on the sheet given to Library work, are listed the following books and sources: "The American Public Library," by Arthur E. Bostwick; "An Introduction to Library Science," by Pierce Butler; "Living With Books," by Helen E. Haines; "Sunrise Turn," by Madge Jenison; publications of the American Library Association; the Library Journal (a magazine), 1876 to date; Special Libraries (another magazine), 1910 to date.

Each field has been carefully gone over by an outstanding person in that field, and an endorsement given to the information presented. For example, the Advertising Agency Work sheet is endorsed by a well known advertising agency of national reputation; the Photography by the associate editor of "American Photography," the Secretarial Work by the private secretary to the president of the New England Telephone Company.

We should think these vocational sheets would be of real help to any high school, secondary school and college. They can be used as outlines of investigation for senior groups studying vocations, for informal meetings under deans or vocational counselors, for individual study and for bulletin board service. The material assembled is of course presented in special relation to the needs of women and girls. The Appointment Bureau at Radcliffe College is doing an effective piece of work along its charted lines, and can be relied upon to present only tested and up-to-date information in such a folder. The title of the folder is "Ten Vocations for Women" and the price is $1. M. J. T.

Margaret Macmillan House

Everyone knows of the first nursery school, established at Deptford, a very poor quarter of London, by Rachel and Margaret Macmillan, which has served as a model for the first nursery schools in England, Scotland, and in the United States. Last May, the little village of Wrotham in Kent saw the inauguration of the "Margaret Macmillan House" which will serve as a holiday home for the children from the Rachel Macmillan Nursery and Camp Schools at Deptford, and also as a training college for young women students who wish to take up nursery school work. The house is delightfully situated in the open country and can accommodate at one time 40 children between the ages of 2 and 5 years.—From Childhood Education.

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The Home Forum

This Was Hilda

SHE came to us in the autumn, at the time when the vine maple was lighting its October fires in the valley. Judy liked her at once, because she maintained that Hilda had "lovly freckles"; but my nine-year-old dignity was inclined to wait and render judgment based on future performance.

I think Mother must have felt a bit as I did, for Hilda was small and her voice was soft and she knew almost nothing about cooking. But she seemed willing and came from a good farm home and was used to children. Thus were rendered up her debits and credits and the family could only await results.

That is, all but Judy, who could be found any hour of the day getting in Hilda's way and asking questions. Judy was as full of questions then as a cream puff is full of cream, but Hilda seemed equal to them. My own defenses unexpectedly crumbled when I discovered that Hilda was a veteran with fractions, those dark inventions which had recently plunged me into such confusion.

* * *

ALTHOUGH SHE WAS so gentle, Hilda could be gay and tell beautifully involved stories about fairies or golden-haired princesses. Before long, she was teaching us to sing hymns. We loved rolling out the big words and squeaking in the high places of "Be Firm and Be Faithful" or "Old Hundred." Judy always kept us in a dither because she was forever rushing ahead to the parts she knew best, so that the performance sometimes regrettably took on the character of "Three Blind Mice."

At Christmas Hilda was a well of secrets and could be depended upon to produce just the right bit of tinseled ribbon or paper, when our own patience was wearing thin. Her special medium was gingerbread cooky dough. In addition to the usual stalwart gentlemen with raisin buttons and clove eyes, she evolved castles and spruce trees and galloping horses that really seemed to be going places.

* * *

WE NEVER HAD snow in our country, but everything was quite green all winter long, and by February the daffodils and crocus had popped up along the borders of Mother's sleeping flower beds. It was well after that before Mother gave us any hint of her plans for our summer. She and Hilda must have been buzzing with it for weeks before it was unfolded to us; and a very good thing, too, because once Judy and I knew about it we talked and dreamed of nothing else.

When it should be full summer with the great leaves spreading on the maples and small, cotton clouds in the sky, Judy and I were going to visit Hilda's farm far away up the valley. Then what a bustle commenced with the sewing machine whirring away at our gingham frocks and the old brown valise tugged down from the attic to be packed.

Hilda's father came for us in what Hilda called the "rig." It turned out to be much like any other buggy, but the horse was bigger and more shaggy than our horses. It was a tight fit with Hilda and her father and Judy and me, and the bags, and finally Judy's doll, "Lillian," who, according to accurate measurement, was just five inches shorter than Judy herself.

* * *

THE ROAD WOUND through fields of buttercups and forded small, pebbly rivers and the farm horse went so slowly that we had a chance to savor everything as we went along. After a time we came to wilder country with forests instead of scattered farms, and once we nearly fell out of the buggy with excitement when a deer flashed across the road ahead of us. By the time we reached the rambling white farmhouse, at least two members of the party were too drowsy to make any clear division between supper and bed, and so it was not until the next morning that the full import of Hilda's farm burst upon us.

At home, when we woke with the sun, we were patiently "shushed" and ushered back between the covers. But this morning, when I bounced out, it was to discover that others were ahead of us. We could hear Hilda talking to her mother down in the kitchen, and Judy got all her buttons in the wrong buttonholes because she had caught a glimpse of two spotted calves romping in a field outside the window.

* * *

HOW CAN ONE tell of that farm and of the delights which awaited the eager eyes and restless legs of two small children? How put down the special coziness of the farm kitchen where breakfast awaited us; or the excitement of riding bareback on the old farm horse; or the perfume of clover hay in the loft of the barn?

Hilda always seemed to know of lovely things for us to do. If the day were really warm, we dawdled down through the orchard, where the apples were like green marbles on the trees, to the river and went wading in the shallows. Or, if it were cool and sunny, Hilda took us out in the ancient flat-bottomed rowboat. We would drift between the green banks where maidenhair fern dipped delicate green fingers in the water and watch the small trout racing through the shadowy depths beneath us.

If we needed something to absorb our surplus energy, we went huckleberrying. The berries grew on their lacy green bushes in the deep woods; and, if we were able to keep from too much chatter, small woodland creatures would sometimes make shy advances. Our objection to huckleberrying was the unreasonable amount of scrubbing of hands and face that seemed to be needed upon our return to the farmhouse.

* * *

THE ONLY CRISIS that disturbed our summer idyll had to do with the spoons with which we ate our morning oatmeal. They did not look like our spoons at home and we ungraciously insisted that things tasted queer when we ate out of them. We even went a step further and refused to eat out of them. And Hilda, who could be stern when the need arose, unexpectedly gave way and sent home for two silver spoons. When they came, we were quite happy again and ate small mountains of porridge floating in yellow cream.

Everything about that summer holiday enchanted us beyond all hope of telling, and curiously enough I can never remember its coming to an end. It must have done so, because Judy and I grew taller and were promoted in school, and the doll, Lillian, was broken, and Hilda tearfully left us to be married. And yet, those days always have a kind of reality which has not faded and grown shabby with the passing years. The grass is just as green and the river as wide and the huckleberries, when one thinks about them, taste as good as ever.

E. G.

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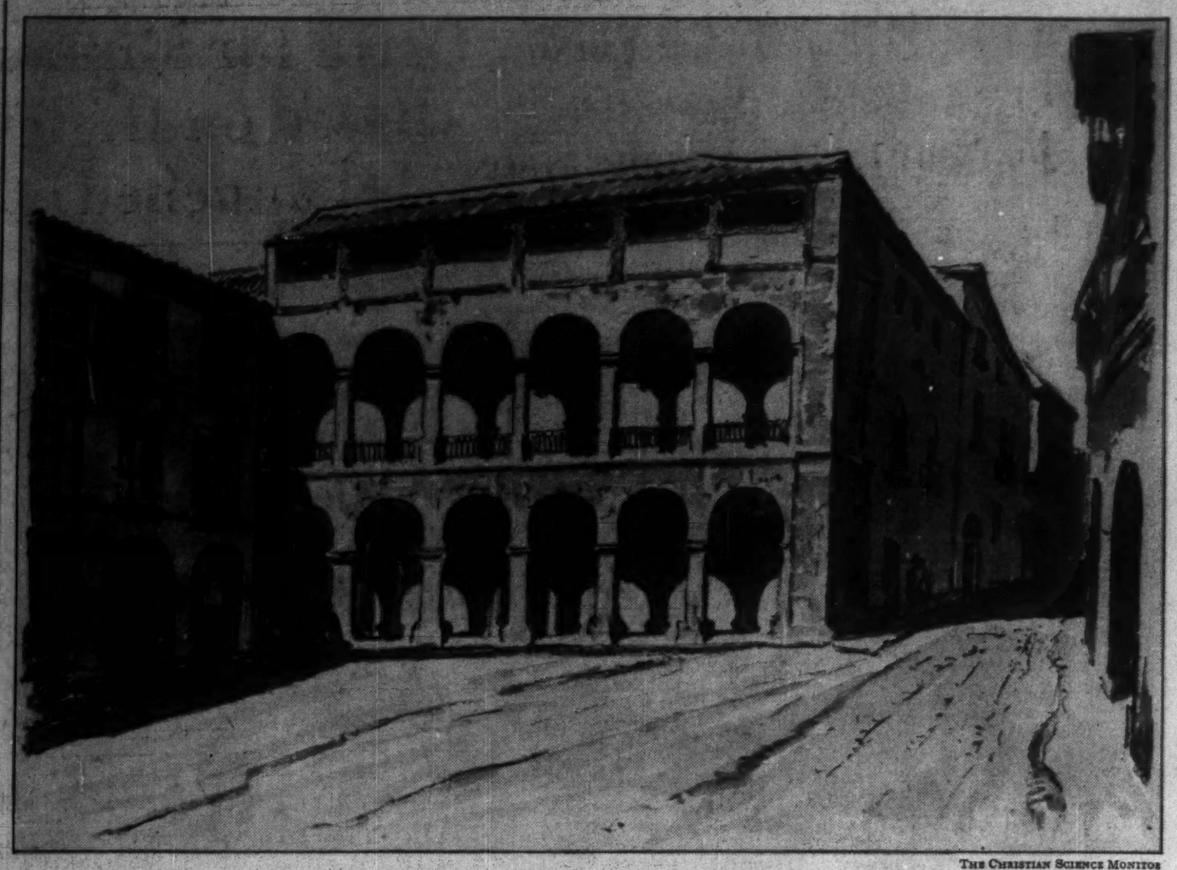

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PUBLIC SQUARE IN SIGUENZA, SPAIN: *A Sketch by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

NOT far from Madrid, near the borders of the former kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, is the town of Sigüenza. It is not important as one values towns and cities today, yet Sigüenza is typical of that mountainous, stony, semi-arid region which was Christian Spain of the Middle Ages. The old plaza with its arcades, offering in the deep shadows of their recesses relief from cloudless summer skies, is similar to what one would find in a score of neighboring towns of the same provinces; but, nevertheless, it is indicative of a Spain that will not change much in outward form, even though its people may be standing on the threshold of a new era.

As one turns the leaves of an old portfolio of Spanish sketches, made a dozen years ago, one wonders what remains of the old buildings and houses pictured there. In these troublesome times, little heed is paid to such edifices and one despairs at the needless waste of architectural treasures. But, as one sketch follows another, the answer comes back reassuringly that much will remain, even though much may fall in the present struggle; for Spain is rich in architecture.

It is not the first time that the peninsula has heard the tread of soldiers. The brief interlude of Napoleon's imperial eagles invading almost every province would have been disastrous to the architecture of any country, especially when the invasion was marked by the callous indifference that war usually brings in its trail; but, for every ancient landmark then destroyed or partially destroyed, a hundred remained. Spain herself is one vast architectural epitome of man's building achievements.

Several centuries before the French entered the Iberian Peninsula, the steadily rising tide of northern Christian Spain culminated seven hundred years of battering by engulfing the Moorish south and driving the invader back to Africa. When Boabdil, the last Moorish king of Granada, left Spain to Ferdinand and Isabella, he left a Spain that had been torn down and rebuilt in part and yet that was rich beyond comparison in Moorish and Mudejar art at its finest. Not even the neglect, occasioned by the apathy of the people and their rulers, during the centuries succeeding the reign of Philip II, was enough to change the architectural profile of Spain, because Spanish buildings were built to last.

In construction work builders make use of that material which comes most abundantly to hand, and in Spain that material is stone. Spain is mostly a plateau of stone, with but a few narrow fertile coastal plains and river valleys. Public buildings, churches, bridges, houses, everything is built of stone; the Romans paved even the roads with slabs of it. In this country of many races, each subsequent race has been a builder as well as a destroyer, yet much of each preceding civilization has remained to the present day. Fortunately for the archaeologist and the antiquarian, the settings for the present war are the more modern areas which today are geographically and economically important and in which an architectural severance with the past has already taken place. In those more ancient areas, however, which are also crumbling before high explosives, the stones remain; and it will not be the first time that they have been tumbled down or rebuilt on the old foundations.

So it is with Sigüenza. Her arches may be roofless and her columns shattered, like those that Samson spread in his great strength; but the need for their cool shadowy recesses is there yet. The sun will shine just as fiercely during the next summer and the next.

F. W. S.

A World to Itself

EL KANTARA is one of the surprising jewels of Africa, and we arrived at precisely the right moment, a little before sunset.

I dropped my kit in my room—running water and electric light duly noted, as well as a small orange grove with luscious ripe fruit ready to my hand just through the window—and made straight for the oasis.

The high range of bare mountains flushed rose-red in the sun, the sky in the narrow pass was as blue as a deep sea, the hundred thousand palm-trees on either side of the stream were so many emeralds glowing in the amber light; the mud-walls of the Negro village, like burnished copper, borrowed a richness from the sun which completely transformed their poverty.

In the narrow streets of the three villages men were hurrying from the plantations, eager and hungry; it was Ramadan.

The short twilight went, but the streets were never quite dark. A young man, at peace with the world after his meal, brought his flute to the door and sat on an overturned box, playing melancholy music. . . .

Above, the sky was alive with stars that danced unceasingly.

El Kantara was a little world to itself!—EDGAR FLETCHER-ALLEN, in "A Wayfarer in North Africa." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

On Revisiting the City

WHEN my lawful occasions took me to the big city once more, after sundry intervals in the country and in quiet holiday places, I realized the fascination of immense human hives. More and more they are drawing men by their powerful magnets, and the land is losing its hold. It may be that even social reforms, which are desirable in themselves, accelerate the exodus from the fields. We have heard of the depopulation of the village for so long that we take no further notice; and, when we are told that in a certain part of France there is a poster: "Commune à Vendre," we think it is a mere joke.

In my own Normandy village, there are a few notables of the soil who received a superior schooling. They are eminently cultivated, and are easily the equal in book knowledge of the townsfolk. They are recognized to be better "instructed" and are, therefore, placed in positions of authority. One of them is the Mayor and, like a local Solomon, he settles all disputes. But he and his fellows reasoned anxiously. They realized that they had been helped by their education, but that the same education might not help the next generation. They did not give their sons the advantages they had received from their fathers. They preferred to keep their sons completely rustic, so that the temptation of the town would not overcome their natural successors. Brought up in the country, their horizon bounded by hedges, the sons, it was supposed, would not be lured away from Mother Earth. In point of fact, they have not; they happened to be grown up before modern invention transformed the conditions of the countryside, leaving no one unaware of the amenities of the city; they were content with the simple amusements of the annual fête with its banquet and ball, of Quatorze Juillet with its prize-giving in the school and its merry-go-round on the green, of the exercises of the fire-brigade which occasionally entered competitions in the far-off provincial capital, of the unbroken round of the year. The radio did not speak to them, bringing to every cottage the latest jazz song, the latest political speech. They did not look beyond the rail-fence.

* * *

FOR MY PART, I love the quietude of the country; but I can perfectly understand the eagerness of the younger people for the city. Why, they ask, should they work as long and as arduously as is necessary, when others work only forty hours a week and are not expected to exceed a standard pace? Is there not a multitude of distractions, a perpetual whirl of pleasure, in the cities? And is there not a chance of rapid fortune in the crowded streets?

And, if the truth be told, I too have moments when I tire of my books and my garden and long for the busy haunts of eager men. So it was when I revisited Paris, not to flit in and out again, but to remain for a time, to settle down sufficiently to become a part of its commotion, to recall what it means to be gregariously employed in an office, to be caught up by the rush of escaping workers at noon and at the end of the afternoon, to be dazed by the roar of unceasing traffic, to be dazzled by the vulgar glow of the Neon lights. One is swept off one's feet; one goes to the restaurant in hundreds, to the cinema in thousands. One races for autobuses and scrambles in underground promiscuity. One is lost in a mighty throng, without individuality in the multitude. Several millions are doing exactly the same things, pursuing the same tasks, enjoying the same recreations, living the same lives, in the same kind of houses; and it depends on one's mood whether the fact dismays or consoles. On the whole, most people, most of the time, are consoled by the similarity of their fellows; they are spared many personal problems by doing what everybody does, being what everybody is. One's life, despite an apparent range of choice, is really ruled in rather rigid lines; and that saves a lot of trouble. To be one's self, one has to be everyone else.

* * *

I DO NOT veritably know and I will not, therefore, pretend to decide between these two modes of modern living. There is perhaps a fullness of living in the company of city hosts; it is perhaps good for us to be jostled and jumbled and to realize all we have in common with our fellows. Yet, diffidently, I venture to suggest it is not in the bustle, the thunder, the swiftness of the city, but in the solitude, the calm, the slow-paced passage of the hours in the country, that one finds the fullness of human life. It is heresy, no doubt, but I catch myself *doubting* Paris.

S. H.

Lake Candlewood

SWIFTLY we broke the dark blue glass
That at the foot of mountains lay,
And all else left behind but one
Pursuing plume of silver spray.

And freedom was a shining path—
The whip of wind on face and hand.
Yet, turning back, we felt the old
Firm, friendly silence of the land.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

Our Heavenly Reward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A POET has said:

"Through the wide world he only is alone
Who lives not for another. Come what will
The generous man has his companion still."

Generosity is not confined to the donation of money or material objects. Small deeds of kindness, lovingly performed, often constitute the most generous acts. Yet the one who acts kindly is frequently doubtful as to the wisdom of his action, if the recipient fails to express appreciation. In such instances, one may remark, with rueful humor, "Oh, well, I shall get my reward in heaven." This may well cause one to pause and consider the question, "What and where is heaven?"

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), that heaven is "harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

In studying this definition we come to realize that heaven is a present mental condition, not a remote place to which the favored few gain access after the experience called death. The great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, gave to mankind the gracious promise (John 1:51): "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man." Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality" (Science and Health, p. 581). No one can be more surely accompanied by "angels" than he who forgets himself in helping another.

Frequently the burden borne by an individual seems out of all proportion to the amount of time, energy, or money at his disposal. A young Christian Scientist, who lived in a house where there were many demands upon her, became quite discouraged. She felt that her daily office routine did not warrant the extra claims made upon her, and she even harbored a sense of resentment over the apparent indifference with which her seeming sacrifices were received. Realizing that she was attributing power to something other than divine Love, she searched the writings of Mrs. Eddy, praying for some message which would purify her own thought. She found these words on page 199 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "God does not reward benevolence and love with penalties; and because of this, we have the right to deny the supposed power of matter to do it." Gratefully she corrected her own thinking, affirming the true nature of man as loving and therefore loved, and denying the material sense testimony of weariness and deprivation.

When we serve lovingly, we are serving God, for man is the image and likeness of his creator. Anything less than complete devotion to the Most High is a travesty on the name of love. As we serve willingly, without expectation of material gain, we find our tasks become lighter. Our mental and physical condition must of necessity improve, for this is the logical result of obeying the laws of divine Science.

The loving ministrations of divine Mind reach every receptive thought. Christian Science enables us to understand that God's ideas cooperate, none placing burdens upon the other or manifesting lack of gratitude—for there is no lack of spiritual good in the operation of omniscient Mind.

The gentle Nazarene gave generously to all who sought his aid. Throughout the years of his ministry, his heavenly Father's will motivated each word and deed. His pure thought readily perceived the needs around him, and graciously he bestowed the largess of his tenderness and healing power upon those who sought his help. When his disciples, thinking to save their loved Teacher some small task, would have barred those who besought help from Jesus for their children, he said, "Forbid them not." Never was he too busy, too tired, or too preoccupied to reflect God's own benevolence.

Centuries later, Mrs. Eddy, who so faithfully followed in the way of the Galilean Prophet, gave of herself unstintingly. She realized that one need not be sparing of good deeds, since all kindness, gentleness—yea, true generosity—expresses the normal activity of the real man, who is the reflection of God, good.

Thus, through loving service we manifest heaven in our present experience. Mrs. Eddy, speaking of St. John's vision of the real heaven and earth, says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 30), "The gates thereof he declared were inlaid with pearl,—likening them to the priceless understanding of man's real existence, to be recognized here and now."

Sonnets to a Mariner

(1.)

How true the compass by which the Mariner
Steers to the North, and how exact the map
By which he follows coastlines to the stir
Of lifted spume and to the sudden snap
Of wind against the ledges. So he goes
From shores, from spruces and the twinkling town,
And from the fields that wear the drift of snows,
And from the hollows where soft night sifts down.

But where the starlight lingers on the sea,
And where the moonlight washes at the keel,
Here only does he feel himself to be
The Happy Mariner standing at the wheel:
He steers for greater space, for greater girth,
Beyond the narrow confines of the earth.

(2.)

How small the world! How very small that sphere,
Seen from the distance floating far away;
Small as a sea shell held against the ear,
Small as a piece of kelp tossed in the spray.
Stretching to East and West the ocean flows,
Tidal forever, and to North and South
The ocean wanders, lifting as it goes,
Its white foam upward, upward to his mouth.

And yet at last, the voyage being long,
He turns him homeward with a dripping sail
And following some soft wind like a song
That sings at last like some lost nightingale
He steers him landward, glad at last to be
Done with that white-tossed rapture, calle the sea.

HAROLD VINAL

Sarah Siddons Was Seldom Wrong

IN SPITE of enemies and difficulties, work progressed. On November 3 she undertook the part of Margaret of Anjou in Franklin's version of La Harpe's *Earl of Warwick*. . . .

Although the play was replete with historical inaccuracies, the character of Margaret was pretty much what one would have been led to expect from a superficial reading of history books. Mrs. Siddons was admirable. She appeared to increase her stature to that of a giantess, as on her entry she stood in the archway, seeming entirely to fill it. She walked, we read, "as though she trod upon her enemies." . . .

In a play such as this Mrs. Siddons received the greatest scope for her individual powers. Boaden thought, for instance, that she was never at her best in very modern tragedies. She seemed chiefly to realize herself when pitting her energies against some established reputation; shattering a prevailing tradition by her original conceptions, or, when she thought a previous interpretation justified, weighing its merits against her own opinion and acting as her judgment informed her. She was seldom wrong. . . .

During this year, as in every succeeding year for that matter, she was in enormous demand with portrait painters. Gainsborough's brushes had forever transfixed her—for the ultimate benefit of the nation—in black plumes and sable furs, composedly gazing down the vista of her endless ironical nose, and Reynolds, Romney, Hamilton, Cosway, Stothard, Beechey, Stuart and an innumerable list of others were from now onwards reproducing her extraordinarily mobile features. Many years earlier, Lawrence, as a boy of ten, had rapidly made one of his brilliant and precocious sketches of the woman whose countenance dominated his imagination so completely in after life. Actually, in the spring of 1785, Mrs. Siddons wrote to Lord Hardwicke that she could not sit to Collins for the portrait that he wished to commission as she was then simultaneously under the hands of three painters, which beside her work kept her constantly occupied. The wonder is that she was able to do so much.

She went through life using the intelligence with which she had been fortunately equipped. It was characteristic of her that no idea was too simple or came too late for her to disregard. From the Egyptian statues at Lansdowne House it struck her how she might convey increased intensity of feeling. From them she imitated the attitude of rigid muscular tension, with arms pressed tightly down the sides, and clenched hands, being firmly convinced of the emotional quality of the pose. Again, almost at the end of her life, *Guy Mannering* appeared; and, as she was then giving her Readings from Shakespeare, she obtained a new idea of the witches in *Macbeth* from studying Meg Merrilies. She immediately substituted the new and better version for her original interpretation. It was perhaps this professional sincerity, working deliberately through everything that she did, that so pleased and astonished old Kitty Clive when she came up from Cliveden to inspect the famous tragic actress. Egged on, no doubt by the provocative comments of Walpole: "Think!" she said, when she was asked what she thought of Mrs. Siddons's performance: "Think! I think it's all truth and daylight."—YVONNE FRENCH, in "Mrs. Siddons: Tragic Actress." (London: Cobden-Sanderson.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 14-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1937

New Bay State Taxation Study To Begin Soon

Only Naming of Legislative Members Delays Investigation Start

Hurley Signs Bill

McDonald and Buckley Are Renamed by Governor to the Commission

Only the required appointment of four legislators to the new special commission on taxation and public expenditures was today delaying the start of the investigation which is expected to produce constructive recommendations for more efficient state and city government and tax structure revisions.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley yesterday signed the bill establishing the commission and named William H. Henchey, Woburn attorney; Thomas H. Buckley, state auditor, and Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, as his three appointees.

Mr. Henchey, an expert on taxation, was prominent in the Governor's campaign for election. Mr. Buckley was a member of the unsuccessful 1936 commission, but most persons agree he was not one of those responsible for its ineffectiveness.

Outspoken Critic

Mr. MacDonald was also a member of the 1936 commission and perhaps the most outspoken critic of its operations. The most frequent charge against the 1936 group was that its work was sabotaged by former Gov. James M. Curley through some of his appointees.

Before the new commission may begin work Senator Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate, and Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, must name their appointees. Senator Wragg's choice is understood to be Senator Arthur W. Hollis, Newton Republican. Speaker Cahill is expected to appoint Representatives Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican "whip"; Patrick J. Welsh of Boston, Democratic floor leader, and Arthur I. Burgess, Quincy Republican and a tax expert. These appointments probably will be announced in a day or two.

When Governor Hurley announced his appointment he revealed he had offered one commission post to Leverett Saltonstall, former Republican Speaker of the House and recently defeated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Also he revealed he had first asked Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, to serve on the commission. Mr. Bird suggested Mr. MacDonald was more qualified to serve.

Nearly Year for Study

The new commission is to report the results of its investigation by Feb. 15, 1937. Thus they have nearly a year in which to study state and municipal governmental operations and to devise methods to render the tax structure more equitable.

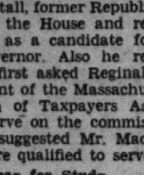
The 1936 commission did not start work until after the legislature prorogued in July, thus having a much shorter time for its investigation, which, it has been charged, was not pursued ardently, because of the possible effect of the findings upon Mr. Curley's candidacy for United States Senator.

The 1937 commission has been granted an initial appropriation of $15,000. However, Governor Hurley has promised a further sum if it is necessary.

The commission, which was recommended by the Governor in a special message to the legislature late in January, was originally sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations as the major plank in its legislative program.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold tonight, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; Wednesday cloudy, probably followed by snow or rain late Wednesday afternoon and night; moderate northwest winds, shifting to north and northeast.

Maine: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow Wednesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow beginning Wednesday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday cloudy, probably followed by snow in the interior and snow or rain on the coast Wednesday afternoon and night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest and north winds becoming northeast or east Wednesday, increasing over the south and central portions; fair weather tonight becoming overcast Wednesday, rain or snow over south portion by Wednesday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	30	Minneapolis	32	28
Bermuda	60	54	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	34	32	New York	39	30
Denver	52	22	Norfolk	44	40
Helena	38	26	Philadelphia	36	34
Jacksonville	54	54	St. Louis	40	40
Kansas City	36	30	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	38	34
Miami	72	70			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. March 30.
B—Minimum, March 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:28 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet
Wednesday, 1:39 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:27 p. m.

Education Department Plan Upheld by Report

Boston News Today

Board of Regents Bill Disapproved

Leave to withdraw was reported today by the legislative committee on state administration on the petition of Representative Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge that the Department of Education be abolished and a board of regents be established to perform its duties.

The charge was made at the hearing that the purpose of the bill was to bring about the removal of Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon.

The Blanchard measure would allow the regents to name the commissioner.

Dissenting from the unfavorable report were Walter R. Bayliss of Taunton, J. Austin Peckham of Wellesley and Henry E. Wright of Attleboro.

In this same field, state education, Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston is backing the petition of Paul T. Rothwell for the establishment of a new Department of Education under the control and supervision of a board of nine members. This would return to the system in vogue around 1919. Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education favors this bill.

The measure is now before the committee but has not been reported.

Property Taking Act Held Illegal

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston today overthrew a 27-year-old act of Congress when it handed down a decision declaring unconstitutional the power of the Government to take the property of a veteran who passes on in a government home.

The opinion of the three-judge court was divided, with Judge James M. Morton Jr. dissenting. Judges George H. Bingham and Scott Wilson held that the act violated states' rights and attempted to make future disposition of property which can only be made under will in accord with the laws of various states.

This opinion, which is expected to have decided influence on thousands of similar cases all over the country, is the first to be handed down on the question. It was made on appeal from the Federal District Court, where the act was ruled constitutional.

According to Assistant United States Attorney Frank W. Tomasello, the Government will appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The ruling today was given on a case brought by Mrs. Helen J. Stevens of Boston, administratrix of the estate of her father, Thomas McGovern, formerly of Chelsea, who passed on in a Soldiers' Home in Virginia in 1928. He left an estate of $8000, which went to the home, and Mrs. Stevens objected.

FHA Is Explained To Bay State Group

Just what the Federal Housing Administration does and how it does it was explained to more than 250 bankers and representatives from state-wide building and loan institutions at a mortgagees' conference held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel this afternoon under auspices of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, the Massachusetts Bankers' Association and the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts.

Chief speaker of the afternoon was Frederick M. Babcock, chief of the FHA's underwriting staff in Washington, who wrote the manual now used by the agency's underwriters in all parts of the country. With the aid of charts and graphs, Mr. Babcock described the general procedure followed in processing applications for insured mortgage loans submitted by various lending institutions to the FHA.

The meeting, in reality, was a short educational course condensed into approximately three hours. Mr. Babcock explained the intricacies of the FHA contract forms, demonstrated how the FHA goes about selecting the risks it wishes to insure and recommended to the financiers the soundness of insured mortgages.

Mr. Babcock was preceded by J. Howard Ardrey, assistant to Stewart McDonald, national administrator. Mr. Ardrey, former vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, explained a few principles of the FHA program, declaring that it was the hope of the FHA authorities that more and more persons would come to do business under its plan.

The meeting was opened by State FHA Administrator John F. Malley, who said that the FHA was not a lending institution, but merely a means of co-operation between such institutions and prospective home owners.

Jury to Convene In Neville Case

At the request of Assistant Attorney General Arthur V. Sullivan, a special session of the Suffolk grand jury will be convened Thursday morning to hear evidence uncovered by investigation of the affairs of John Neville (John Bruce Heath), former Boston salesman.

Neville is now being held on a larceny charge brought in the interest of one of the investors in an alleged 6-to-25 per cent profit a month "get-rich-quick" investment scheme.

Summons for 12 to 14 witnesses will be served at once by Capt. John A. Dorsey of the state police, who is attached to the office of the attorney general.

Mr. Sullivan declared he will seek indictments against Neville in Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk and Worcester counties.

Connecticut River Issue Postponed

Action on a bill to investigate the sanitary condition of the Connecticut River was postponed by the House Ways and Means Committee until a bill now pending in Congress is reported. This recommendation came from Arthur D. Weston, chief sanitary engineer of the State Department of Public Health. He said he favored a study of the river and reminded the committee that the State of Connecticut charged Massachusetts continually with pollution of the stream between the State boundary lines.

Beer Tavern Plan in N.H. Faces Changes in Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—The Liquor Laws Committee of the House is expected to make several changes in the much-discussed beer tavern measure before it is reported back into the House. The measure would displace the present beer-selling restaurants with state-operated beer taverns from which women would be barred.

Originally the state liquor commission backed the proposal on the ground that the present system is a disgrace. In short order, the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League gave the suggestion its support.

But the plan has not been without opposition. The Restaurant Owners' Association, for instance, claims that it is simply a political move and that the "disgraceful" situation mentioned by the commission does not exist.

Representative Leon E. Kempton of Newport has come out against the claim that disgraceful conditions exist in small towns. "Since the advent of repeal," he says, "the cry has been about alleged bad conditions in the cities. When the existence of these conditions in cities cannot be substantiated by facts the commissioner directs his attacks upon our towns, reflecting upon the conduct of our citizens.

"We representatives from the towns know that this is not so. These patrons of restaurants, both men and women, are honorable and conduct themselves in a respectable manner.

"The conditions in our towns are good and have been the subject of much favorable comment from our out-of-state visitors."

The liquor commission believes that it could operate a system of state beer taverns to bring about improved conditions. Many of the large restaurants in New Hampshire do not dispense beer. It can be found in most of the smaller eating establishments.

Democratic Ticket Wins in Danbury

DANBURY, Conn., March 30 (AP)—A Democratic ticket headed by Byron W. Austin for mayor captured all city offices yesterday as Danbury voters balloted in Connecticut's first municipal election since the presidential election last November.

R.I. Mill Union Rejects Bid To Join With C.I.O.

I. T. U. Head Says Lewis Aide Has Little to Offer Textile Workers

New York Parley

New Compact Ends Two-Day Strike of New England Bus Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 30—The Independent Textile Union, largest unit of organized mill workers in the State, will not become affiliated with the Committee on Industrial Organization because the C. I. O. "cannot promise us any more advantages than we have at present obtained."

This statement was made by Joseph Schmetz, president of the I. T. U., after his return from New York, where he conferred with Sidney Hillman, leader of the C. I. O. textile drive and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Mr. Schmetz indicated a few weeks ago that unless the Woonsocket City Council authorized relief for 1800 I. T. U. strikers in six woolen mills, he might "sell out" to another union. He indicated that this union might be the C. I. O. Later when the question of a decrease in looms for mills of the city came up for a discussion, he made known that he expected the C. I. O. to take care of this matter.

Union Leaders Meet

Then the head of the I. T. U., who claims a membership of 10,000 mill workers in and around Woonsocket, in addition to units of store clerks, bakers, electricians and office workers, went to New York ostensibly to talk over the possibility of joining his unions with those of the C. I. O. and also to meet the new textile union chief.

It had been reported before the New York trip that Mr. Schmetz's organization was to become absorbed by the C. I. O. and that he was to be given a place on the council of the John L. Lewis organization in New England.

However, the Woonsocket labor leader said in an exclusive interview that there is no chance of the I. T. U. and the C. I. O. becoming affiliated at present.

"Mr. Hillman praised my organization highly. He said we had gone very far, much farther than other unions," he said.

Showdown Asked

"I asked Mr. Hillman what could be expected by Independent Textile Union members if we were to join with the C. I. O.

"He said he would not promise anything that he could not give and added that he could not promise us any more advantages than we have at present obtained."

Mr. Schmetz said he discussed with Mr. Hillman a plan for flat increases in textile wages.

Mr. Schmetz is the second leader of a large independent textile union who has visited Mr. Hillman during the past few weeks. James A. Tansey, head of the Federation of Textile Operatives, with units in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, recently made the trip to New York for a similar discussion.

Bus Drivers End Strike; Win Preferential Shop

By the Associated Press

A two-day strike of 300 employees of the New England Transportation Company, Southern New England bus operators, ended today with ratification of a working agreement by drivers and machinists in a post-midnight session at Providence, R. I.

The strike, called Sunday, had

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Relief Funds Exhausted In Granite State

State Aid to Cities and Counties to End Tomorrow

No Provision Made

Action on Appropriation May Await Vote on Tax Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—When the New Hampshire legislators convened today for their week's work they found that the state relief funds are so exhausted that state relief assistance to cities, towns and counties of the state will by necessity end tomorrow.

The $1,200,000 appropriation to the State Board of Welfare and Relief, which was intended to last until the end of the present fiscal year on June 30, has been exhausted in nine months and no new relief appropriation has appeared before the legislators as yet.

For the first six months of the fiscal year the State Board of Welfare and Relief had been paying the cities, towns and counties 50 per cent of their cost of direct relief. Shortly after the first of the year, when the board realized that at the 50 per cent rate the funds would soon be depleted, the rate of state participation was reduced to 33⅓ per cent, at which rate it has been operated since January.

Shifts Relief Burden

In spite of this move and other economies it is now necessary for the state to stop all assistance to the cities, towns, and counties until another appropriation is made, if any is to be made. And in the meantime the local governments must meet this relief expense themselves.

The appropriation committee of the House is now at work on the state budget but it does not include an appropriation for the relief work. Whether or not such funds will come from an addition to the budget measures or by a special appropriation is not known at this time.

Tax Measure In Doubt

Some sources close to the state administration believe that action on the relief situation will await final action on the tax measure now before the lawmakers. This measure, which includes the sales tax and income tax provisions, also provides that a third of the new revenue shall be used by the state for relief purposes.

The fact that the relief appropriation is exhausted may cause some legislators to back the tax measure in spite of the opposition because of its sales tax feature. Or it may result in defeat of the measure and introduction and enactment of a straight income tax at a rate of about 4 per cent which it is stated would care for the present needs. A graduated income tax is ruled to be unconstitutional under the present New Hampshire Constitution.

Drive for Minimum Pay Law Based on High Court Ruling Is Launched in Massachusetts

New England Hails Ruling

Decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Washington State minimum-wage law was hailed today in New England, where enforcement of similar laws has been held up pending tests of their constitutionality.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts announced he was preparing a stronger minimum-wage act for submission to the Legislature. In the meanwhile, the present Bay State wage commission, encouraged by yesterday's high court ruling, proclaimed a 40-hour week and higher minimum-wage scale for women and minors in the stationery and envelope trade.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island said "it means a great deal to Rhode Island. It confirms the conviction I always have had that the Rhode Island law is constitutional."

Although certain changes may be advisable in the Rhode Island statute as a result of the decision, Thomas F. McMahon, State Labor Director, said the ruling "apparently upholds our law, which is narrower than the Washington law."

In Connecticut, Joseph M. Tone, State Labor Commissioner, declared Connecticut's wage law, drafted in 1933 by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, would be enforced as soon as the Assembly appropriates funds for the purpose. "We have been making surveys of industries and all we need now is the money," he said.

Shoe Trade Gives Most Worcester Jobs in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 30—One hundred and ten Worcester manufacturers out of 414 concerns which made reports to the Department of Labor and Industries for February show an increase in employment for that month. The highest gain, 15 per cent, was in the boot and shoe industry which also recorded the highest increase in pay rolls for the month, 24.9 per cent, a total of $34,405 for 1966 workers.

Women's clothing reported gains of 1.6 per cent in both employment and pay rolls. Machine shop products was up 5.7 per cent and wages up 3 per cent. The machine tool business added 5 per cent to its help and 4 per cent to its pay rolls, and now has 1416 workers who are paid a total of $43,972 a week.

The printing and publishing business hired 3.2 per cent more workers, and added 1.3 per cent to its pay rolls. The textile machinery industry added nearly 5 per cent more workers, bringing the total to 1366 with pay rolls up 8 per cent, bringing the latter total to $54,598 weekly.

Woolen and worsted manufactories suffered a decline of 2.3 per cent, to 1054 workers, and a pay roll decrease of 2.2 per cent to $26,115.

The 53 other industries, in the list of 110 showing gains, which now employ 8925 workers, added 2.7 per cent to their employees and boosted pay rolls 3.6 per cent.

Trade was off slightly, six tenths of one per cent, but pay rolls were increased four tenths per cent. Grocery stores added eight tenths per cent to their employees and 4 per cent to pay rolls.

Department stores were operating with fewer employees, having dropped a total of 23. However, they paid the 1371 employed only $56 less than they paid before they let the 23 go.

Flood Dam Plans Face Opposition Of Congress Bloc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Congressional ratification of the Connecticut River valley food control compact now in process of ratification by four New England state legislatures will be opposed by the House public power bloc and probably by some New England congressmen, it was apparent here today.

Opposition to the Connecticut River compact for which Congress must release $10,000,000 from the Federal Treasury is developing over a provision in the proposed interstate agreement which would give the states instead of the Federal Government full title to dams built within their borders and another which would permit Vermont to use the dams for development of water power.

Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the House public power bloc claiming 200 members, announced that he would "personally oppose" ratification of any compact which does not provide for development of cheap electric power.

New England representatives indicated that the governors' subcommittee which drafted the compact apparently worked without taking members of Congress into their confidence.

"Known Enemies"

It is being pointed out here by House liberals that two members of the drafting committee are "known enemies" of public power development.

Henry I. Harriman of Boston, a Massachusetts member of the committee, is a past president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and remembered for his opposition to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act and the Wheeler Rayburn utility holding company act.

Ernest Averill, a Connecticut committee member, was pointed out by Connecticut Democratic congressmen as a former Republican leader of the Connecticut State Assembly in a year when that body defeated various utility regulation bills.

Representative William M. Citron (D) of Connecticut, congressman-at-large, described the compact's Vermont power provisions as "very, very interesting." Mr. Citron is author of the act under which the compact was drawn and also of a Connecticut Valley Authority bill, which would combine flood control with federal development of the river's power resources.

Recalled also was the plea made early last month by Representative Charles R. Clason of Springfield, a Republican, urging that flood control be kept free of the power issue.

Rankin Outspoken

Representative Rankin, co-author with Nebraska's independent senator, George W. Norris, of the TVA Act, was the most powerful and outspoken opponent to ratification of the Connecticut Valley compact as it is now written.

He declared:

"The Federal Government is expected to put up the large portion of money to build these dams on a navigable stream. Then the Federal Government should own them in perpetuity.

"In addition to controlling floods and improving navigation," he continued, "these dams should be used by all means for the generation of electric power to be distributed to the ultimate consumer in that area at reasonable rates.

"Personally I am opposed to ratification of any compact that does not carry out this policy. I know of no sections of the country where electric light and power rates are more exorbitant than in New England. To spend this vast amount of money on the Connecticut River without giving people in that section of the country some relief from the unreasonable light and power rates they are now paying would be simply a crime."

The Connecticut river compact must be returned to Congres for ratification of the eight-reservoir compact recently worked out by a committe, representing the governors of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, because it exceeds conditions laid down in the 1936 omnibus flood control act. The omnibus bill provided that compacts drawn in accordance with that measure would require no further approval by Congress.

Officials Draft New Plan Under Orders From Governor Hurley

Tinkering Ban Put Upon Legislators

Transfer of Wage Board to Labor Bureau Looms as Major Problem

A drive to establish a new and more powerful minimum wage law in Massachusetts, based on the United States Supreme Court decision declaring the Washington state law constitutional, was under way today as officials of the State Department of Labor and Industries drafted the new legislation.

Under orders from Gov. Charles F. Hurley, the officials completed a draft of the proposed legislation early this afternoon and planned to submit it to him later in the day.

The proposed law provides for return of the law's administration to the Labor Department, whence it was transferred to the Health Department last year.

Held Constitutional

The proposed transfer, according to Raymond F. O'Connell, counsel for the Labor Department, is constitutional in light of yesterday's decision by the Supreme Court. He said he and James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, would consult with Attorney-General Paul A. Dever as a further check, however.

The wage law is administered at present by the State Department of Public Health, because the law is based on the premise of the necessity of protecting public health through establishment of wages sufficient to support the workers. According to Mr. Moriarty, mandatory minimum-wage legislation is constitutional under the Federal Constitution only on the basis of public health.

Process Called Slow

Mr. Moriarty declared minimum-wage legislation rightly belonged in the Labor Department, where it can be administered effectively and without delay. Under the present system, he said with a board made up of the Commissioners of Public Health, Public Welfare and Labor and Industries, the process is necessarily slow.

The new legislation also will reduce from nine months to 60 days the period in which employers have an opportunity to conform to established minimum-wage standards before they are subject to penalty. Washington's law has a 60-day provision.

Weakness Seen

While this change is expected to strengthen the law, another is contemplated which labor leaders say will weaken it. This is elimination of a provision that employees must be paid for the value of services rendered. Instead, the law will provide merely that they be paid enough to protect their health.

Robert J. Watt, executive secretary of the State Federation of Labor, urged today that both provisions be retained, in order to prevent "some smart lawyer" from proving that "an absurdly low wage

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Christmas Party Planned in April For Postal Clerks

CONCORD, N. H., March 30 (AP)—Post office clerks here have been so busy for the past three months that they haven't had time for a Christmas party.

The usual holiday mail rush delayed the party in December, and then came Social Security mail, which kept the post office force on the jump.

Delayed numerous times, the event has finally been set for Friday night. There will be a tree, gifts, games and a supper.

Right now everyone is busy handling automobile registration plates, but it was decided enough time could be found to edge in the Christmas party this week.

Flying Yankee Has Birthday Cake

Commuters hurrying through the North Station today bound for work had visible evidence of the fact that sometimes inanimate objects have birthdays. Proudly posed in the concourse was a 210-pound cake celebrating the second year of the Boston & Maine's streamlined train "The Flying Yankee."

The huge cake, constructed and baked by Daniel Lorge, pastry chef of the Hotel Manger, will be on exhibition today in Boston, after which it will go to Portland Union Station on Wednesday and Bangor Union Station on Thursday. On Thursday the huge cake will be cut by Miss Norma Finnigan, granddaughter of a Maine Central engineer, and who christened the streamlined train on its first run. The cake, commemorating 409,000 miles of actual service, will be served to passengers on the early evening trip from Bangor to Boston, Thursday.

The cake is in three layers, surmounted by an entirely edible model of "The Flying Yankee" itself.

Harvard Yard's Traffic Flow Surveyed By Bureau Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 29—Aided by photo-electric cells and pads on the street, Harvard students have been keeping careful count of every vehicle, bicycle, roller skater and pedestrian entering or leaving the college yard.

Results of the survey will be shown eventually on a flow map being prepared by students of the bureau for street traffic research at Harvard.

The traffic research students have also been counting vehicles on all the streets from Memorial drive to Garden and Kirkland streets, according to M. A. Kraft, research assistant for the bureau. The number of cars reported on each street from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. is being tabulated and an eight-foot-square flow map is being prepared. On it, streets are given widths proportionate to the amount of traffic on them—with Massachusetts avenue, consequently, five times wider than any other street in that district.

The survey is said to prove conclusively that the eye is not deceived by apparent traffic congestion in Cambridge.

A third survey is covering the number of drivers who ignore yellow and red lights at various intersections, and the number who stop at the flashing red lights behind the fire station. The speed of vehicles on Massachusetts avenue is also being computed.

All this work is part of the course taken by the traffic research students registered in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Those who complete the course enter a wide variety of fields, according to Mr. Kraft. Some have enrolled with state police, others have become engineers and others have entered the field of regional planning.

Robert Frost Receives The Mark Twain Medal

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30 (AP)—Robert Frost, Amherst, Mass., twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry, was awarded a medal for literary achievement yesterday by the International Mark Twain Society.

The medal, bearing the words "To Robert Frost, the American Horace," was presented by Cyril Clemens, a cousin of Mark Twain, at a luncheon.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mitzi Green. Music by Rodgers and Hart. Costumes by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

Majestic—
"The Deluge," an Arthur Hopkins production presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown and Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

Movies

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Popeye." Travel picture, Miami, Florida. "It's a Living." "Oswald the Rabbit." latest newsreel and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Memorial—
"When's Your Birthday," with Joe E. Brown. 10 a. m., 12:52, 3:44, 6:36, 9:28. Also "Quality Street," starring Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone. 11:22 a. m., 2:14, 5:06, 7:58, 10:44.

State and Orpheum—
"Maytime," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. State: 10:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan, Judith Barrett, William Hall, Astrid Allwyn and Andy Devine. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Boston—
"The Soldier and the Lady," Anton Walbrook. 10:53 a. m., 1:54, 4:55, 7:38, 10:21. Stage: "Café International," revue.

Exeter—

"Secret Valley," with Richard Arlen and Virginia Grey. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50. Also "After the Thin Man," starring Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:45, 5:50, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Don Bosco," biography of a Roman Catholic saint. 1:30, 3:35, 5:36, 7:46, 9:40.

Radio Programs
On Page 12

Colonial—
Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Paramount and Fenway—
"Swing High, Swing Low," starring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Penrod and Sam," with Billy Mauch and Harry Watson. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Outcast," with Warren William, Karen Morley and Lewis Stone. Also "Her Husband's Secretary," starring Jean Muir, Warren Hull and Beverly Roberts.

Modern—
"John Meade's Woman," 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent and Helen Burgess. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"Waikiki Wedding," starring Bing Crosby, Martha Raye, Bob Burns and Shirley Ross. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:36, 10:25. Stage: "Stepping Stars," revue. Also Mae Questel, 3 Wiere Bros., Stuart Morgan Dancers.

University—
"Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 3, 6:30, 9:55. Also "Champagne Waltz," with Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. Also "March of Time." 4:35, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Let's Go Native," with Jeanette MacDonald and Kay Francis. Also "Wife vs. Secretary," starring Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Jean Harlow.

Tremont—
"Student Tour," with Jimmie Durante and Charles Butterworth. 8:45, 11:27 a. m., 2:09, 5:15, 8:21. Also "Winterset," starring Margo and Burgess Meredith, 10:11 a. m., 12:53, 3:48, 6:54, 10.

Uptown—
"Green Light," with Errol Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Art and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sport Page.

Music

Hotel Puritan—
Musical program by the Boynton-Kisiel Trio 6:30 to 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Collegium Musicum. Music of the contemporaries of Beethoven, including Weber, Dusack, Prince Louis Ferdinand. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Brown Hall—
Piano recital by Miriam Atlas. 8:15.

Boston Hymners—
Hymn recital under direction of Jessie Dodd. Hotel Hemenway. 8:15.

Other Events

South End WPA Lecture—
Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay on "Wandering Through Russia." Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

Gardner Auditorium—
Leonard W. Cronkhite Jr., on "The European Tumult." State House. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—
Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, guest speaker, at Union luncheon. 264 Boylston Street. 1.

Rotary Club—
Weekly luncheon meeting. Dr. James W. Manary, guest speaker. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Museum of Fine Arts—
"Jewelry" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

$10,000 Ski Lodge Planned By New Hampshire University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GILFORD, N. H., March 30—The University of New Hampshire is going to have a $10,000 ski lodge at the Belknap recreation area here. A tract of land is being donated to the university as the site.

According to present plans the lodge will have bunk rooms, recreation hall, dining room and waxing and storage shed for the use of winter sports enthusiasts.

Not only will the lodge serve as a winter sports resort for the students of the university, but it will also be the headquarters for the University of New Hampshire winter sports team.

Credit for the suggestion that the land be turned over to the state university belongs to Arthur D. Rollins, Joseph Smith and John Morrison, Belknap County commissioners.

Gilford has become increasingly conscious of the financial value that it possesses as a winter sports center. The hundreds of thousands of dollars spent by federal agencies in the development of the recreational project have been in important factor in making sports one of Gilford's leading industries.

N. E. Congressmen Generally Oppose Sit-Down Strikes

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—New England Congressmen who have expressed their opinions on sit-down strikes condemn them as "illegal" and "an invasion of private property rights."

First to oppose the sit-down on the floor of either house was Representative William P. Connery Jr., (D), Massachusetts, who is chairman of the House Labor Committee. Mr. Connery said committee members were against sit-downs, although they were sympathetic toward the aims of labor to obtain higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

Both Massachusetts Senators, David I. Walsh, Democrat, and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican, and H. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, have let it be known they are opposed to the sit-down method.

Representative Charles R. Gifford, Republican, of Cotuit, Mass., suggested the sit-down was imported from France "by someone who made a recent visit there."

Senator Theodore Francis Green (D), of Rhode Island, who was Governor during the general textile strike, declined to comment.

His only remark was that "you can draw conclusions of my attitude from my actions during the textile strike of 1934." Mr. Green at that time requested federal troops.

Cherry Trees Due To Bloom at Capital About April 7 to 11

New Englanders planning to see the Japanese cherry blossoms in and around Washington should be prepared to start on or about April 5.

Officials in Washington say that the swelling buds will burst into bloom about April 7 to 11. The peak of the display will occur about the 15th.

New Englanders can now make this trip by train, plane, or motor. Those motoring can now make the journey without passing through any large cities by using the recently established route No. 202 from New England to Kennett Square, Penna., and route No. 1 from there to Washington.

Doing a little Cleaning?

YOU MAY NEED
DYERS
PAINTERS
CLEANSERS
UPHOLSTERERS
LAUNDRIES
TAILORS

Belfast Theater, Managed by Boys, Puts On Film Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Maine, March 30—Hall's Theater, operated by a 13-year-old boy, Robert Oliver Hall, and his staff of four other boys, is doing a big business and furnishing wholesome entertainment for both children and adults of Belfast. The theater seats 80 adults and 90 or more children and is located in the barn of Robert's father, William H. Hall on Congress street. Young Hall's staff consists of Jack Burke, camera man; Jack Lathrop, stage manager, musical director, property man and general "handy man"; Donald Hammond, ticket seller, and Roman Whitcomb, who operates the candy concession.

The boys present shows from March until June and from September until December. At first only amateur plays were presented, but recently the management put on a real picture show. It included a six-reel film of Rin Tin Tin, famous movie dog, an Our Gang comedy, and Mickey Mouse reel. The theater has a 16 millimeter projector with electrical rewind. The silver screen measures four by five feet. Box office prices range from five cents for children to 15 cents for adults. The total proceeds are divided among the five boys working on the project.

The idea originated with "Bob" Hall and the theater first occupied the basement of the Hall home, five years ago. It outgrew these quarters and moved into the barn. Young Hall drew plans for the stage, and designed the seats, ticket office and camera room. The stage is 12 by 15 feet, with a hardwood floor laid by the boys.

Concert of Music Of South America

South American music and little known compositions indigenous to Latin America, will be a feature of the symphonic concert at the Majestic Theater next Sunday evening. This concert will be given under the auspices of the local Federal Music Project, with Burle Marx, former director of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Rio de Janeiro, as guest conductor of the State Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Marx has made a special study of the music of South America. More than 12,000 attended his concerts as conductor of the National Symphonic Orchestra last summer in Washington. At the Sunday concert, dance music from the Argentinian composer, Rogatis', opera, "Huemas"; Villa-Lobos' "Magic Window" and "Toada and Batuque" by Fernandez, both Brazilian composers, will be included in the programs.

Five Centuries of German Art

The Arts in Boston

The large exhibition of German art, from the fifteenth to the twentieth century, will continue until the middle of April at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Never before have we had such an opportunity to see so many German works at one time; soon these treasures are to go back to Germany. We should profit by this opportunity to see them. The eyes of the world are upon Germany today. The peculiarly national character of its works of art may throw some light upon national character. A quotation in the catalogue of the exhibition says, "There are inner chambers in the history of the German spirit to which only its art history has the keys" (George Dehio).

We move slowly from picture to picture in the galleries. Here are the early drawings, wrought with decisive lines, jerky, curly, angular lines which are ornate and expressive. Liveliness is a dominant characteristic. Scriptural themes are most commonly treated, but with more intimacy, more immediacy, more earthiness than in Italian draughtsmanship. Stretches of drapery, coiffures, jewels provides an outlet for deft and ingeniously portrayed ornament. There is something almost childlike in this devotion to little things, which embellish and enrich, but which do not detract from the handsome characterizations. The trees, leafage, countryside are fertile and dense. Nature is treated intimately. There are many who prefer these early drawings, and wish to go further, for they seem to compress the most fervent and sensitive characteristics of German pictorial imagery. And then, for contrast, the Grünewald drawing of a "Lamenting Angel" shows how dramatic, convulsive, crushing the artist could be.

It is an art of feeling, of thought, of probing, not an art of technical virtuosity. Pictorially there is communication either of pronounced emotion or of downwright misery or the portrayal of an ideal, a poetic dream. A Hirschvogel landscape may be compared with Greco's "Toledo"; there seems to be kinship between the two. Cranach may recall Rembrandt. Whatever comparisons one may be prompted to make with other nations, they bear down on the side of the emotional and expressionistic.

The romantic painting of the nineteenth century has been subject to a great deal of comment. To this spectator the pictures are not so irrefutably German as they are European, generally, for there was in the nineteenth century a romantic movement throughout Europe. It seems academic and forced to discern in these dreamy portrayals, these sentimental poesies, a far-flung relation with the Gothic. No, pastorals and fantasies were being perpetrated in every land, to forestall somehow the oncoming age of industrialism and realism.

It seems futile to try to justify and rationalize what is mediocre and official in German art. Any country with a great heritage of music may justifiably have exhausted its superlative efforts for a period in that art. Russia's genius was dispensed in literature and the theater. Her painting of the romantic phase, too, might be rationalized, but that does not make us like it any better.

The boast that the Surrealists have looked to Böcklin is no great compliment. Out of sheer contrariness they have trodden upon every modern effort and looked back nostalgically to the pre-Raphaelites, too.

D. A.

Katharine Hepburn
In "Quality Street" at the Keith Memorial

Chamber Music Concert

The fourth and final concert in the chamber series sponsored by the New England Conservatory of Music was given last night in Brown Hall by a string orchestra composed of members of the Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Carl McKinley of the faculty. The assisting artists were Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord, and Louise Came, harp. The program: Purcell, "Act Tunes and Dances" arranged for string orchestra by Arthur Bliss; J. S. Bach, Concerto in A major for harpsichord and string orchestra; Anton Dvořák, Serenade in E major, Op. 22, for string orchestra; Jacques Champion de Chambonnières, Chaconne et Rondeau, and Scarlatti, Two Sonatas, for harpsichord; Marcel Tournier, "Féerie" for harp and string quartet, the accompaniment arranged for string orchestra by the composer.

The sub-titles of the Purcell opus may serve to indicate, somewhat, the contents of the set of pieces, which included an Overture, "The Gordian Knot," Air, "Distressed Innocence," Sarabande, "Amphitryon," Minuet, "Distressed Innocence" and Hornpipe, "The Married Beau." The fact that "Distressed Innocence" appears twice need not trouble the reader—it was quite another tune. The entire set proved good listening and the setting by Bliss was tactfully accomplished.

Had Mr. McKinley restrained his orchestra during the Bach number, the effect would have been more in keeping with the seeming ideas of the composer, yet even an overvigorous accompaniment could not obscure the charm of this work nor the expertness with which Mr. Aldrich played his instrument. It was in his group of solos, however, that Mr. Aldrich was most successful, especially in the Chaconne et Rondeau and the second Scarlatti Sonata. To these numbers the performer brought his finest technique, revealing with satisfying clarity the outline of the works, and through adroit use of tonal contrast, he gave life and substance to the music. The recognition he received was deserved.

Miss Came also received a well-earned round of applause at the conclusion of her harp solo. Difficult music, for both the solo instrument and the supporting strings, the work was commendably performed, despite some imperfections on the part of the orchestra. As a matter of fact, this final concert, as chamber music, was not so successful as those which had preceded it. Mr. McKinley's beat is not altogether steady, which places his players at a disadvantage. Taken as a whole, the series has been a success, and the large attendance should encourage a similar adventure by the conservatory another season.

C. M. S.

"The Deluge"

The Federal Theater presented "The Deluge," a drama in three acts adapted by Frank Allen from the Scandinavian of Henning Berger, at the Majestic Theater last evening. It is by no means a high water mark in WPA theatricals.

The author of the play supposes what might happen when eight people—most of whom distrust and dislike one another—are trapped by a flood in a basement saloon with no apparent hope of escape. The motley assemblage includes a shady promoter, a shyster lawyer, an avaricious grain trader, a woman of the streets and sundry others. With destruction seemingly staring them in the face, the eight swear everlasting friendship under a good deal of alcoholic stimulation, but revert to their former animosities as soon as the supposed flood has passed.

"The Deluge" was twice produced n New York by Arthur Hopkins. Why twice, it would be difficult to say. It is a sordid play without the redeeming excuse for dramas of this sort, that they present interesting characterization. Instead of showing that men have underlying character reserves and weaknesses which emerge in a crisis, the authors merely argue that anyone can become maudlin on sufficient champagne. The atmosphere of the present production, despite realistic thunder and lightning and a well executed set, is insufficiently charged with desperation. This is partly due to the play itself and partly due to the halting direction of Arthur Ritchie. Perhaps "The Deluge" will gain momentum with repetition.

J. D. B.

Boston Stage Notes

"Babes in Arms" continues at the Shubert and "Brother Rat" at the Plymouth.

The film, "The Good Earth," is in its last week at the Colonial.

After the opera season, two openings are scheduled for April 12. The D'Oyly Carte company will open a four-weeks engagement in Gilbert and Sullivan repertory at the Colonial, and "The Great Waltz" will return to the Opera House for two weeks.

Arrival of Katharine Cornell in her "Wingless Victory' and "Candida" repertory is still indefinite, because of continued good business in New York.

Sit-Down Strike Measure in Senate

A bill to curb sit-down strikes in Massachusetts was introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham. The proposed legislation would authorize property owners to call upon police to eject sit-downers and would subject those interfering with such ejection to penalties of not more than six months' imprisonment or to a fine of not more than $1000.

"A person, if his property is in danger or, if, during a strike, his property or premises are occupied without consent," says the bill, "may call upon the regular police in the Commonwealth for assistance in the protection thereof, and for the removal therefrom of any person unlawfully thereon. . . .

". . . Whoever during a strike, fails or refuses to leave any property or premises after notice to quit, or after his discharge by the owner, agent, tenant, lessee, or other person lawfully in control or possession thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine not exceeding $1000, or both."

Museum Acquires Bellini Painting

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts announced today that it had found in Boston, and acquired, a 15th century Venetian profile by Gentile Bellini, Italian painter, who passed on in 1507.

Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the Museum, declined to reveal how the painting by the Venetian master was discovered, saying this point "must remain a secret."

The painting represents a Doge, one of the chief magistrates of ancient Venice, seen in profile toward the left, wearing the corno or bretta and cape emblematic of his office. Of six existing single portraits of Doges only two, the Museum declared, are attributed with any degree of unanimity to Gentile Bellini's own hand.

Governor to Aid Pier Improvement

Relief of freight congestion on ocean terminals at Boston through construction of a new steamship pier, is a step nearer today with Gov. Charles F. Hurley on record in favor of a committee discussing the problem with him.

At the annual meeting of the Foreign Commerce Club at the City Club last evening, the Governor pledged his support to the shipping people after hearing a chorus of port boosters bemoaning existing conditions at Boston.

Bill to Permit Mansfield to Run Again Defeated

Plans to draft Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield as a candidate for re-election in the November mayoral election were discarded today, as the House of Representatives yesterday turned down a bill which would allow the Mayor to run for re-election.

Under the Boston Charter a Mayor cannot be a candidate to succeed himself. If Mayor Mansfield wishes to become chief executive of the city once more he must wait until the mayoral election of 1941, before again becoming eligible as a candidate.

It is understood the bill to allow Mayor Mansfield to seek re-election was filed for the purpose of defeating James M. Curley who is seeking his fourth mayoral term. Some Mansfield backers believed in a split field the present Mayor might be victorious.

By 45 to 36 Vote

However, all such plans were defeated yesterday when the House voted 45 to 36 to accept an adverse committee report on the bill.

At the same time the House sustained another of Governor Hurley's vetoes of civil service legislation. Yesterday the vote came on a veto of a bill placing employees of the division of accounts in the State Department of Corporations and Taxation under civil service without competitive examinations. The sustaining vote was 188 to 37.

The Governor's announced objection to such legislation was that it conflicts with his policy of demanding competitive examinations for civil service positions.

To Third Reading

The Senate yesterday ordered to a third reading a resolve for an investigation of "the whole matter of the mentally diseased in their relation to the Commonwealth, including all phases of the work of the Department of Mental Diseases."

Governor Hurley recommended the investigation in his inaugural message. The seven-man commission would consider building needs and endeavor to establish a long-term policy for treatment of mentally-ill patients.

The Senate also ordered to a third reading a bill suspending until April 1, 1938, the operation of the law prohibiting women to work in textile plants after 6 p. m. Every year since the operation of the NRA this law has been suspended annually in order that textile mills may operate on a two-shift basis and thus employ more persons.

Workers

(Continued from Page 11)

halted lines radiating from Providence to Boston, Worcester and Fall River, Mass.; Bristol, and Warren, R. I., and Hartford and Norwich, Conn.

The agreement, reached at Boston through aid of the Federal Labor Relations Board, provided for a preferential closed shop, a wage increase of about 5 per cent for operators and a readjustment for mechanics to be decided upon at a meeting between them and company officials sometime before April 15.

Ratification by Providence and Worcester drivers quickly followed telephoned approval of strikers in Fall River and along Cape Cod. The agreement canceled a proposed strike of Connecticut drivers scheduled for today.

The pact, also applicable to the I. R. T. Company, Inc., a New England subsidiary, provided all employes must remain union members and new employees within four months must join the union, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators of America.

Labor spokesmen said they were "well satisfied" at the outcome. John F. O'Brien, international vice-president of the amalgamated union, asserted "This is one of the first closed shops on the 11 railroads which also operate bus lines." The New England company is a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Meanwhile, Maine state troopers and Auburn police today arrested 49 strikers, picketing Auburn and Lewiston shoe factories in a strike called by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Police Chief Harry W. Rowe said picketers would be charged with violating a police order they must stay 500 feet away from factory buildings.

Forty of the 49 were fined $10 and costs each at a lengthy court session. All waived hearing, appealed and were held in bail of $50 for Superior Court appearance next week. Cases of the others were scheduled for later in the day.

Declaration that the union, sponsoring a general strike among Lewiston and Auburn's 6400 shoe workers, would fight the police order in the courts came from the C. I. O. camp.

Benjamin J. Arena, counsel for the strike committee, had said that if any pickets were arrested for violating Chief Rowe's order, he would seek an injunction to prevent enforcement pending test of the rule's legality.

Minimum Pay

(Continued from Page 11)

is sufficient to maintain the health of the worker."

The present Massachusetts law was established last year after the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the New York law drawn up along the lines on which the previous Massachusetts statute was framed. Previously, the Massachusetts law had been administered under the Department of Labor and Industries with the associate commissioners acting as the minimum-wage board.

Right of Way Sought

Meanwhile, it was understood, every effort will be made to establish the supporting agreements between Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and other interested groups, so the legislation may be rushed through with a minimum of delay.

The commissioner said it will be his aim to have the new proposed minimum wage law so drawn that it will be crystal clear and necessitate no amendment after it has been submitted to the Legislature by Governor Hurley.

Such procedure would prevent legislators from using the minimum-wage proposal as a stepping stone to political popularity. The minimum wage is considered a sure vehicle in which to ride to such popularity, but it is felt such activity by several legislators would injure rather than help the cause of protection for workers.

As the department was working on the proposed legislation, former Representative Thomas Dorgan, father of the teacher's oath law, was preparing to file a bill prohibiting from sale in Massachusets goods manufactured in states which have no minimum-wage laws.

Mr. Moriarty, when informed of Mr. Dorgan's plan, said administration of such a law would be practically impossible. Furthermore, he said, there are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of Mr. Dorgan's proposal.

Girls End NYA Camp Term And Go Home to Hunt Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEPACHET, R. I., March 30—The Betsey Williams Camp of the National Youth Administration here, a woman's CCC unit, was deserted today; but before another fortnight has passed, it will again resound with merry voices.

Yesterday the last of the 42 young women who had attended a three-months period had piled into buses and were on their way homeward. Some of them desire to come back for the second term, which will be opened a week from Monday, and they will be accommodated if there are vacancies in the second contingent, it was announced.

They have followed a program of athletics, recreation and handcraft instruction which has strengthened their morale to go out and look for jobs, leaders of the camp say. The new quota of girls will be mostly from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It was said at the NYA headquarters that the camp will be idle next week except for incidental repair work and refurnishings.

The city property committee of the Providence City Council has voted to allow the NYA the use of the old Second Police Station as a community center, providing the Administration assumes the expense of putting the building in shape. R. G. Winterbottom, director, announced that he would forward the proposal to his superiors for action.

The building was abandoned several years ago, when a new precinct station was built. The large number of unemployed youths in the North End section, where the building is located, is said to have been responsible for much of the minor crime which has commanded the attention of police during the past year. It is said that the city fathers count on the operation of an NYA center here to relieve this condition.

Townsend Spender Still Has $4.86, With a Day to Go

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 30 (AP)—Mrs. Carrie E. Saben began an eleventh-hour spending spurt today to get rid of the last of $200 she was given a month ago for a test of a Townsend plan transaction tax. The test will end tomorrow.

Only $4.86 remained as Mrs. Saben slipped into her coat for her descent upon grocery stores and butcher shops.

The transactions tax, designed to bring in two cents revenue each time one of Mrs. Saben's dollar bills changed hands, amounted today to $19.92, close to a revised $20 goal. Originally the Townsend Club sponsoring the test hoped to raise $200, but cut its goal to one-tenth of that amount.

Two Boston Papers Sign Guild Contract For Pay and Hours

By the Boston Globe signing an agreement last week, two Boston newspapers now have contracts with the Newspaper Guild of Boston, a newspapermen's union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The agreements affect the editorial departments of the newspapers. They provide for a 40-hour work week and a pay scale guaranteeing minimum wages in several departments, below editors, according to experience, and they establish vacation and discharge-for-cause pay scales.

The Boston Herald-Traveler was the first to sign an agreement with the guild. Its contract corresponds in most particulars to that signed by the Globe, raising pay and guaranteeing a minimum wage, but differs from the Globe in operating on a six-day, instead of a five-day, 40-hour week.

Recently the Boston Evening Transcript signed a contract which is described by Harland Manchester, president of the guild, as a "stop-gap agreement." It provides for wage increases in the lowest salary group, copy boys and new reporters, but is not generally effective throughout the newspaper.

Ocean Commerce At Port of Boston Continues to Rise

Diversity of imports was today credited with "saving the day" for Boston's ocean commerce.

While the chief commodity brought to Boston from other countries has dropped to the lowest point reached in recent months, the influx of other articles needed in New England's diversified industries not only offsets this decrease but surges upward to score new peaks for "total imports for consumption."

Wool that has been coming to this port in the greatest volume in more than six years—running between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 pounds a week—dropped to 2,805,503 pounds last week, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, disclosed today.

But enough other commodities, including foodstuffs, various raw materials, finished products and fuels, came to Boston last week to swell the total valuation of imports for consumption to $7,026,958, a new peak for the unprecedented influx of the past year or more, Mr. Maynard declared.

Value of imports for consumption, without figuring the wool, he said, was $5,575,536, against $2,639,308 a year ago. With wool values included, the figures were $7,026,958 and $3,133,298, respectively.

Analysis of the gains in commerce of Boston over a five-month period, show some effects of the beneficial recoprocal trade agreements between the United States and many other nations, Mr. Maynard declared. The period covered is the first five months of the present fiscal year, starting July 1. Comparisons are with similar figures a year previous. The picture:

Commodity	July 1 to Nov. 30. Pounds	Year Ago. Pounds
Portland cement	45,026,680	17,880,843
Fish (dutiable)	21,338,424	14,107,709
Burlaps	7,004,137	5,577,345
Rags(wiping)	225,128	190,318
Wool rags	1,071,879	428,261
Wool wastes	1,258,218	622,152
Rayon fiber	2,703,170	560,629
Dried milk	901,422	63,000
Casein	758,999	* 221,868
Vegetables	18,124,623	10,469,862
Quebracho extract	8,819,647	5,431,532
Pulp and paper board	2,829,997	1,352,134
Firecrackers	108,186	10,919

The figures of Boston commerce last week, with those of a year ago are:

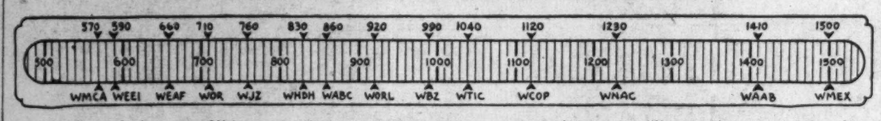
Boston	Week ending Mar. 27	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$7,026,958	$3,133,298
Imports for warehouse	881,556	1,838,948
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,451,402	493,999
Duties Collected	1,347,812	808,910
Wool imports (lbs.)	2,805,503	7,936,340

Neponset River Study Advocated

James E. Prendergast, clerk of the Norwood board of selectmen, asked the House Ways and Means Committee today to appropriate $1800 for an investigation by the Department of Public Health on the relative merits of deepening the channel of the Neponset river at Norwood or altering the river's course.

The petitioner suggested that the court assess the cost on the localities which would benefit—Norwood, Walpole and Foxboro.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
4:00 Stocks; musical program	Sketch and speaker	Donald Van Wart, pianist	Recordings and reports
4:15 "Meet the Author"	Sketch and speaker	"Men of the West"	Recordings and reports
4:30 Children's concert, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	"Follow the Moon"; sketch	Recordings and reports
4:45	"The Monitor Views the News"	"The Guiding Light"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:00 Children's concert, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Nellie Revell interview	Recordings and reports
5:15	"Dan and Sylvia"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Checker Board; music	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Three Rancheros"; vocal	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	"Magic Island"
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Talk, "Finding Yourself"	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Pretty Kitty Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; record	Sport reports
7:00 Chicagoans; music	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties"; chorus	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	"Family Party"; narrator;	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives"; sketch	features; soloists; orch.	"20th Century Serenade"
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall;	"Professor Jack Norworth";	Russ Morgan's Orch.; soloist;	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	popular variety program	popular vocal group	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson; Parkyakakas;	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Sidewalk Quiz"
8:45 Martha Raye; orchestra	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
9:00 "Watch the Fun Go By"; Al	Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Frank	"Vox Pop"; Wallace Butter-	"Origin of the Coronation";
9:15 Pearce and His Gang	Parker, tenor	worth; Parks Johnson	dramatization and music
9:30 "Jack Oakie's College"; Judy	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:45 Garland; Shaw and Lee;	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth, Conrad Thibault;	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:00 college talent; Benny Good-	WBZA Players; sketch	Francia White; Trudy	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra, Al-
10:15 man's Orch.; orchestra	WBZA Players; sketch	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	fred Wallenstein, conductor
10:30 Address on the Supreme	Network speakers	"Hollywood Gossip"	Talk, Lewis J. Taber
10:45 Court plan by Senator Jo-	Network speakers	Carol Weymann, soprano	Network program
11:00 seph T. Robinson, Ark.	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	String ensemble concert
11:15 Ridcout's forecasts; news	Rudolf Friml, Jr., Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Tommy Tompkins's Orchestra
11:30 Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	"Dreams of Long Ago"; song	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	dramatizations	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Women's National Radio Committee program awards.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Do You Want to Write?"; Margaret Widdemer, novelist; sketch.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before the House."

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:10 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music program.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
4:45	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
4:45	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WAAB, "From the Mayor's Office"; talk, Mayor Mansfield.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Doris Hare, English comedienne.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WAAB, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Al Ricky's Orchestra.

8:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings"; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray and "Oswald"; popular orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Niblo's Professional Parade; variety program.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; orchestra.

9:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Harvard University Series; "Competition and Public Regulation," Prof. Edward S. Mason.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne"; variety program.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Your Hit Parade"; Abe Lyman's Orch.; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Vic and Sade," sketch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Manuel and Williamson harpsichord ensemble; four harpsichords, organ, flute and strings.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vivian Della Chiesqa, soprano; concert orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, "Defense of the Integrity of the Supreme Court," Representative E. E. Cox, Georgia.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	Mar. 31	Cherbourg	Apr. 6	Mar. 30, 8:00 pm	Mar. 31, 8:00 am
Bremen	Apr. 1	Cherbourg	Apr. 7	Apr. 1, 1:00 pm	Apr. 1, 8:00 pm
*Deutschland	Apr. 3	Cherbourg	Apr. 11	Apr. 3, 1:00 pm	Apr. 3, 8:00 pm
†Conte di Savoia	Apr. 3	Gibraltar	Apr. 9	Apr. 2, 8:00 pm	Apr. 3, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Apr. 10	Apr. 5, 4:00 pm	Apr. 5, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8, 4:00 pm	Apr. 8, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Worcester Salt
The SALTIEST salt you ever tasted

Music and Carving United In Chorister-Craftsman's Work

Making music for a living, and furniture for a pastime, Charles N. Sladen of Newtonville has achieved the unique in home interiors. Only in the grand piano and the hall clock—a family heirloom—will the visitor find the familiar patterns. Practically everything else that goes by the name of furniture has been constructed and carved by the owner's hands, in his leisure.

Choirmaster by profession at the Grace Episcopal Church, with which he became associated, first as tenor soloist, nearly 50 years ago, Mr. Sladen employs the summer vacations and the fragments of spare time left over from voice teaching in making lovely and useful articles of wood. That he also executes delicate pen and ink drawings and cultivates his own, sizable flower garden is all the more amazing when one views the extent to which he has applied his handicraft to his home environment.

At an age when many retire from professional activity Mr. Sladen began to train himself in the finest, most exacting of stages in the wood-carver's craft, and so well did he succeed that he was admitted to the discriminating ranks of the Society of Arts and Crafts, in which he advanced to the stage of Master Craftsman.

Other Carving Started

The carving of tables and chairs, mirror frames, candelabra, trays and vases, most of which has been done in seasoned wood from old houses, began when the paneling was completed. Mr. Sladen stood in his hall and looked at the walls he had paneled, some years before, and suddenly wanted most desperately to change his furniture.

He had five choirs under training, for it was a very active period of his musical "business," as he calls it, but the mission-style furniture, which he had first made for the hall, didn't look quite right to him any more. The mellow cypress and redwood panels, with a graceful balcony which he had built, reminiscent of the minstrel's gallery in some baronial apartment of his native England, were a highly suitable background for the oil portraits of his ancestors, but the chairs didn't please him.

Thus he started the complete refurnishing of his hall and the rooms adjoining. Stepping through the carved doors, fitted with glass and swung upon handmade hinges, the visitor enters a vast living room and feels immediately the rich harmony produced by paneled walls and ceiling and furniture of mahogany and black walnut, cut and carved by hand. Nothing has been cut, even in its elementary stages, by machinery.

Touch of Individuality

That warm touch of the maker's individuality, observable occasionally in some slight irregularity in the line of a chair back, some special turn to a table leg, or the preference for a particular leaf motif, as, in this case, the ivy, is felt in every corner of the room.

Having removed a partition and thrown two rooms together many years ago, so that his son and daughter and their student friends might have space enough to dance at their parties, he has collected within the four walls of this living room a remarkably large group of articles, each of which would hold its own in an exhibition of arts and crafts.

As a chair was needed, Mr. Sladen made it. When his daughter required a sewing cabinet he carved her one, a beautifully finished piece of mahogany furniture, with drawers that pull open by taking hold of the carved edges of ivy leaves; there are no handles to mar the design. In the three-panel, folding screen of rosewood something of the maker's life history is traceable in the fine, close waves of shading in the background. When a young man Mr. Sladen worked at wood engraving, until the possession of a singing voice forced him into a musical profession. And surely there is a suggestion of musical aspiration in the lyric scroll pattern which covers one side. Birds in flight are the theme for the other side.

Circular Platter

On one of the mantel shelves rests a circular platter of thin, smooth, black walnut, having a deep carved border with sections perforated like delicate filigree of the metal-worker's art. For delicacy this platter has its counterpart in the dining room, in a highly ornamental vase, also of black walnut, a treasure which preserves in wood what the Chinese craftsman puts into a piece of jade.

The most impressive piece in the dining room, which has its hand-paneled walls of cypress, is a long, narrow serving table of gleaming red mahogany, the top finished to show the full beauty of the grain, the back and legs and drawer panels richly carved. Close to it stands a floor lamp of black walnut, the standard a tall, slender, four-sided column carved in an open-work, flowing leaf design. Many beautiful candelabra, small candlesticks and lamp bases of Mr. Sladen's handiwork are to be found throughout the house. Sideboard candlesticks, set upon a square-cut base, terminate in five-petal cups into which the creamy candles are inserted. Carved candle brackets over the settle in the hall are delicately perforated, allowing just enough of the brass fixture to gleam through to provide a subdued glow of metal.

Of Humble Origin

Some of the handsome pieces had a humble origin. A decorative fire screen was cut from a shelf above a kitchen sink. Piano cases have provided material for cabinets. A Victorian monstrosity in the shape of an oval table with a round base was cut down into a dainty, round table with slender, graceful support. A tall, black walnut candlestick was once a rail in a Beacon Street house.

When there is no special need for furniture, Mr. Sladen amuses himself cutting figures in wood. One of his droll tree sculptures has captured in the head of an elf the fantastic quality seen in illustrations such as Arthur Rackham produces for woodland tales. There is always something to be made, says the choirmaster-craftsman, always something "gnawing" at his imagination and leading him, when working hours are over, in the direction of his "carpenter's shop."

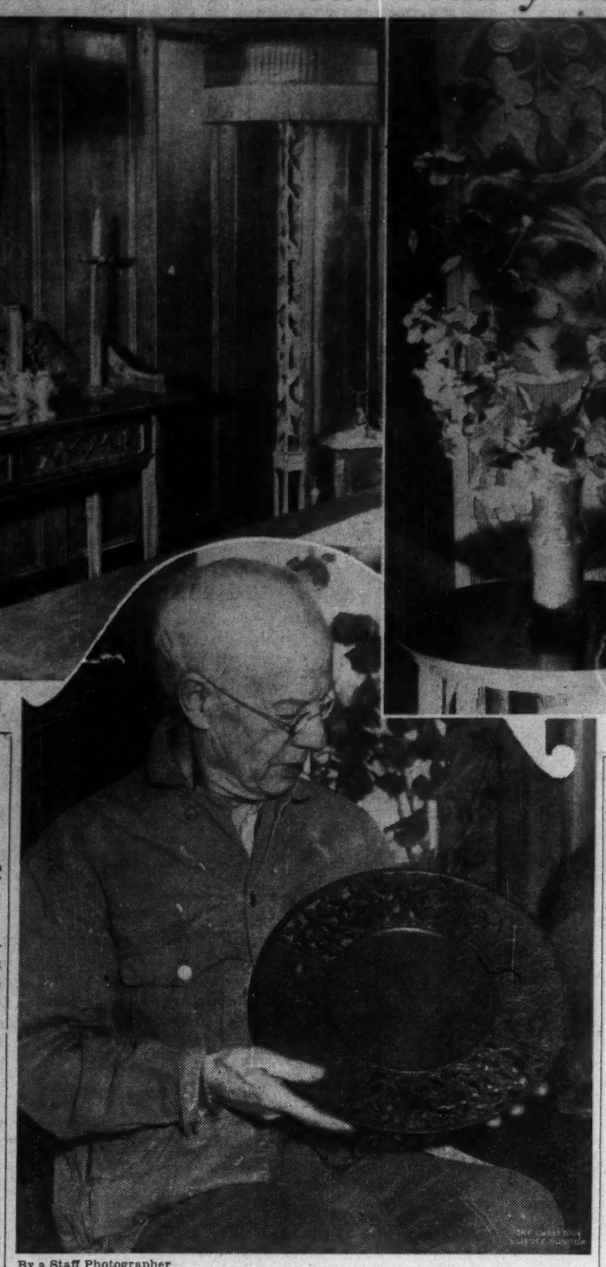
Little Red School Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—An exhibition of American children's art from 1790 to 1840 is to be held at the Downtown Gallery and the American Folk Art Gallery here from April 12 to May 1 for the benefit of the Little Red School House scholarship fund, according to an announcement yesterday. Exhibitors described the project as the first attempt to display children's work of the nineteenth century.

Where Skillful Hands Give Artistry Expression

The Sladen Dining Room With Paneled Walls, Cabinet, Servette, Lamp and Mirror—All His Handiwork



By a Staff Photographer

Charles N. Sladen

Newtonville Choirmaster-Carver Is Shown in Working Clothes Holding a Finely Carved Platter He Has Made

Carved Screen in the Sladen Home Forms a Background for Cut Flowers

N. H. Fact Finding Board Will Study Wealth of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—Gov. Francis P. Murphy has on his desk, awaiting his signature, the measure for a fact-finding commission to make a detailed study of the wealth and income of the people and businesses in the State of New Hampshire.

Some time ago the House gave the measure its approval and the Senate last week voted its passage. The measure carries no appropriation as the cost of the survey will be met by private sources close to Governor Murphy. As a matter of fact, Capt. Charles Bowen, secretary to the Governor, announces that the necessary funds have already been raised.

Passage of the measure by the lawmakers was necessary only to vest the body with power to obtain the figures and information it needs in its work from state departments and institutions as well as from private individuals and business firms.

It is learned that Governor Murphy will serve as chairman of the commission and it is expected that Samuel Crowthers, writer and economist who makes his home at Sunapee, will be another member of the commission.

Governor Murphy contends that there is no accurate means of determining how the people and businesses of New Hampshire stand as a unit yet they are subjected to taxation without knowledge of whether or not it is within their ability to pay.

'Constitutional Convention' Planned By Harvard Students of Government

In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the American Constitutional Convention, which met in Philadelphia the second Monday in May, 1787, to draw up that Constitution which is at present under so much discussion, Harvard students concentrating in social sciences will hold a student constitutional convention of their own to consider possible alterations in the American form of government in the light of current conditions.

This convention, sponsored by the Harvard Council of Government Concentrators will hold a preliminary meeting on April 29, with regular sessions to be held on April 30 and May 1. Delegates will be chosen from the student body to represent all 48 states, although the original constitutional convention was limited to the 13 former colonies. Prominent speakers will address each of the Harvard meetings.

Announcing preliminary plans for their convention, the students in charge declared: "The people of the United States have been frequently told and are becoming increasingly aware that some alteration might be necessary in the constitutional structure to make it conform with modern conditions and facts in our economic and social life. Moreover, students of government are coming more and more face to face with possible constitutional reorganization—to make a democratic state deal efficiently with complex problems.

"The President's proposal to change the composition of the Supreme Court has again focused attention on the relations of the three branches of government in the United States.

"All these movements make it desirable to see how a group of students versed in the problems of government would deal with them in a student constitutional convention. It would give rise to constructive thinking in the sense that instead of merely pointing out faults in our present system, students would have in debate and committee work an opportunity to build up a governmental system which could function in practice."

The committee organizing the meeting includes Richard T. Davis '38 of Medford, Mass.; Martin D. Schwartz '38 of Muncie, Ind., and Felix F. Stumpf '38 of Cambridge.

U. S. Security Act Benefits 111,610 In New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Social Security Board reported today 111,610 men, women and children in New Hampshire are benefiting directly under the Social Security Act.

Of the total, 107,000 are covered by unemployment compensation provisions of the act and 4610 are receiving public assistance

The board also announced appointment of Harold T. Martin, of Springfield, Mass., as New England regional representative of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

Mr. Martin will serve as liaison officer between bureau officials in Washington and state officials administering compensation legislation in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Records show that 114,391 wage earners have applied for accounts under the old-age benefits program. Most of these, the board said, are also covered under the state's unemployment compensation law.

Federal grants of $231,190 already have been paid New Hampshire for administering the unemployment compensation law.

Governor's Sales Tax Pushed For Vote of N. H. Lawmakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—The Ways and Means Committee of the New Hampshire House of Representatives has before it a pile of evidence both for and against the sales tax which is included in a measure now before the lawmakers for action.

First, the Tax Commission, which drew up the program at the suggestion of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, backed the sales tax and showed how enactment of the sales tax provision would serve to reduce the burden on real estate, as well as to increase the State's sources of funds.

Then the retail merchants of the State stormed the State House to denounce the plan, on the ground that a sales tax would be a burden on those people least able to pay, and would, furthermore, drive business out of the State.

Last week, J. W. Huston, supervisor of legal affairs and research in the department of finance for the State of Illinois, and J. H. Thayer Martin, tax commissioner for the State of New Jersey, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to back the sales tax on the basis of experience in their states.

Mr. Huston, speaking of the situation in Illinois, pointed out that the sales tax in that state is going to bring into the State's treasury between $72,000,000 and $75,000,000 this year. In July, 1933, Illinois started using a 2 per cent sales tax, which brought in $36,000,000 in the first year. The second year, the figure was $41,000,000. The third year, the rate was increased to 3 per cent, and the income increased to $65,000,000.

Mr. Huston declared that retail merchants opposed the measure at its inception, but that after four years there is no opposition on the part of legitimate merchants. He also declared that there is now little sentiment for repeal of the Illinois sales tax measure.

The sales tax, he said, did not enter into the recent political campaign in Illinois. Neither candidate for Governor opposed the sales tax, the only opposition being to the method of collection. He also pointed out that Illinois had been educating the people of the state on the matter of state expenditures, so that they realized that the state needed the money even if the man on the street disliked paying it.

Even though St. Louis, just across the river from Illinois, has only a 1 per cent sales tax, Mr. Huston declared that merchants are not complaining of business going over the state lines from Illinois.

On the New Jersey situation, Mr. Martin declared:

"Politics, nothing else, is the answer to the question why New Jersey repealed the law in less than four months. New Jersey hasn't a situation so very different from yours in New Hampshire. The worst feature was that New Jersey was spending a lot of money and didn't know how. We are trying to pay off a debt which was incurred when money was so easy to borrow.

"I don't mean that politics in the tax department had anything to do with it. New Hampshire has eliminated all politics by having appointments made by the court."

Mr. Martin declared that the newspapers of New Jersey backed a Democratic candidate for Governor, but that the post was won by a Republican who backed the sales tax. The retail merchants, he said, organized to fight the measure and quickly obtained the support of the newspapers in which they were heavy advertisers.

So the views of these two authorities are added to the already high pile of information on the sales tax. Though it has been assumed that the measure will be defeated in New Hampshire, only a vote will determine how the legislators actually stand.

R. I. Utility Tax Held Gain to State But Loss to Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30—Analysis of Gov. Robert E. Quinn's bill to increase the taxes levied against public utility companies indicates that the measure would increase State revenues approximately $850,000 annually but at the same time would deprive cities and towns of about $375,000 a year.

The bill provides for a flat 3 per cent tax on gross earnings of the utility companies. Utilities at present pay from 1 to 3 per cent on a sliding scale for various types of concerns. The present tax brought in $543,000 last year in revenue for the State while under the new system an estimated revenue of $1,393,000 is forecast.

The cities and towns would be losers because they no longer would be permitted to tax the intangible property of the utility companies. They could tax only real estate.

Representative John E. Meade, Democrat, of Providence, introduced the measure in the House and it is expected to be reported out by committee either this week or next week.

2¢ the average cost of a teaspoonful of BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

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We'll keep in touch with you through the Monitor, and will appreciate your continuous support. C. F. Mueller Co., Jersey City, N. J.

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Thin Spaghetti
Spaghetti
Cooked Spaghetti
Elbow Macaroni

Clean-Up Study Of Rivers and Bay Promised for R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30—Another study of a perennial problem in Rhode Island—river and bay pollution—will be launched as soon as the legislative session is concluded, Gov. Robert E. Quinn has announced. Present laws, if strictly enforced, might be sufficient to solve the problem, the Governor says. He intends to go over the matter with Walter Shea, chief of the state division of purification of waters.

Dozens of plans and programs have been advanced in recent years for clearing up the streams flowing into Narragansett Bay in an effort to open up more of the bay's area for fishing and swimming. One of the principal offenders is said to be the city of Pawtucket which has refused repeatedly to comply with orders of the State to construct a sewage disposal plant and stop pouring waste matter into the bay. The Governor did not mention Pawtucket in his announcement.

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There is no finer quality evaporated milk than Evangeline . . . We are proud to offer such high quality milk to our customers and we urge everyone to benefit by stocking up at this low price.

FINAST CATSUP — Absolutely Pure . . . Made from solid ripe tomatoes and spices — 2 14 OZ. BOTS. 25c

FINAST TOMATO JUICE — 2 24 OZ. TINS 19c

FINAST GRAPEFRUIT JUICE — 3 18 OZ. TINS 25c

CLOROX Deodorant Disinfectant — 2 Pint Bots. 25c

CANNED PEARS — Stock the pantry shelves on these quality canned pears. There's a saving in each purchase you make during this sale.
RICHMOND In Sweet Syrup — 2 NO. 2 TINS 29c
FINAST Choice Halves In Sweet Syrup — 2 LGE. NO. 2½ TINS 35c

STRINGLESS BEANS — Your choice of two different varieties. Substantial savings can be made on string beans at these sale prices.
STANDARD Cut Green — 2 NO. 2 TINS 15c
FINAST Whole Fancy Refugee — 2 NO. 2 TINS 29c

OTHER VALUES — Here are more tempting values at special price. Make Savings this week by taking advantage of our timely specials.
SPAGHETTI Richmond Cooked — 3 16 OZ. TINS 20c
MAPLE SYRUP Co-op Pure — 7½ OZ. BOT. 19c
PILLSBURY'S Pancake Flour — 2 20 OZ. PKGS. 17c
PENN-RAD Motor Oil Tax Included — 8 QT. TIN 99c

VALUES ON SOAP — These Nationally known soap values are reduced in price. Stock up this week for your Spring housecleaning.
P & G White Naphtha — 4 BARS 15c
IVORY SOAP — MED. BAR 5c
IVORY SOAP — 3 LGE. BARS 25c

HERSHEY'S COCOA — 1 LB. TIN 14c — 2 ½ LB. TINS 15c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES — Large Size . . . 40/50 — 3 LBS. BULK 23c

CAKE SPECIAL — PEANUT BRITTLE LOAF 12½c
DOUGHNUTS — PLAIN or SUGARED 2 DOZ. 29c
JOAN CAROL SPECIAL — Mixed Fruit Bread, loaf 12c

MARSHMALLOW Fluff — LGE. TIN 19c 2 SM. TINS 17c
PABST-ETT CHEESE SPREAD — 2 2 OZ. CTNS 33c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Joe Cronin Well Equipped With Reserves for Infield—Crimson Hockey Awards

Red Sox Are Not So Strong In the Outfield Situation

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 30—It is a known fact in big league baseball that a club is as strong as its reserves. In other words, a team may boast a star-studded regular lineup, but if two or more dependable second stringers are not sitting on the bench ready for any emergency, that outfit can hardly expect to stay in the pennant race, unless, of course, extremely good fortune follows.

With the exception of the pitching staff, the most important section of a ball club's defense is its infield. In this particular department, the 1937 Boston Red Sox are well stocked with reserves.

Assuming that the Boston infield on April 20, opening day, will have Jimmy Foxx at first base, Bobby Doerr at second, Eric McNair at shortstop and Frank Higgins at third, Joe Cronin's emergency men will include himself, Oscar Melillo and Johnny Kroner, Melillo, a great defensive player, is strictly a second baseman, but Cronin has played both third and short, and Kroner has performed at all four infield berths.

Several Combinations

In case of an emergency, Cronin could present several infield combinations. Either he, Kroner or McNair could cover third base; the same three can play shortstop; Melillo, McNair or Kroner know the history of second base, and Kroner or Outfielder Mel Almada, and perhaps Cronin, could relieve Foxx if necessary.

It is apparent, however, at this stage of spring training duties that in Foxx, McNair and Higgins, Cronin has three durable athletes, who should seldom need substitution. Foxx has been handicapped in his conditioning work, but should be ready for opening day. McNair lacks the rugged build of Foxx and Higgins, yet he has always been a heavy-duty player. Of course, Bobby Doerr's ability through the heat of a major league flag race is still an unknown quantity, although the youngster appeared in 175 Pacific Coast League games last season with the San Diego club.

Behind the bat, the Red Sox have the veteran Moe Berg and young Gene Desautels to back up Rick Ferrell, who will probably catch at least 120 games again this year.

Outfield Not So Good

Cronin's outfield reserve situation cannot compare with that in his infield. In fact, Boston's first-string outer defense, with the possible exception of Roger Cramer, lacks the power of most big-league garden units. Buster Mills, formerly of Rochester, and Mel Almada, have played fair ball here in the Grapefruit League, but that leaves only Fabian Gaffke and Dominic Dellesandro on the reserve list, and neither has shown much to write home about. However, there is always hope for improvement in that situation.

It is recalled that during the past two seasons, a number of reserve players fought their way into regular major-league lineups. In 1935, there were Demaree, Galan and O'Dea of the Cubs, Bucher of Brooklyn, Jensen of Pittsburgh, Pete Fox of Detroit and Solters of the Browns. Last year, Johnny Mize, Stu Martin, Jim Ripple, Frank Gabler, Benny Frey, Bill Atwood, Billy Sullivan, Gerald Walker and Chubby Dean joined the select group. This season, more names will be added.

In 1936, Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cardinals entertained no plans of retiring to the bench. Neither did he suspect that Ripper Collins, after his fine 1935 campaign, would be pushed off first base. But with the National League pennant struggle less than a month old, Stu Martin had replaced Frisch at second base and Mize was on first. The remarkable part of Martin's rise was that the previous season he was not even a fixture with the Class B Asheville outfit in the Piedmont League.

Ripple Aided Giants

The sensational rise of the Giants to the top of the senior circuit was marked by Jim Ripple's entrance into Terry's lineup in place of slugging Hank Leiber. Gabler's promotion, from a relief pitcher to a starting berth, also figured prominently in the New York victory.

Benny Frey was on his way out the back door at Cincinnati when Manager Chuck Dressen gave him a final opportunity and Ben came through. Early in the '36 season, Pilot Jimmy Wilson and Earl Grace were dividing the Phillies' catching, but along came young Bill Atwood to push both veterans into the background.

Billy Sullivan seemed destined for utility work with Cleveland until Frank Pytlak met with a mishap and Bill donned the mask and protector. At Duke University, Chubby Dean wasn't even on the regular squad, but Connie Mack gave the youngster a chance at first base and he delivered. Walker of the Tigers completes this 1936 list.

In Johnny Kroner, the Red Sox have a hard-hitting young man who may improve enough in the field to win over a regular berth. That's all Johnny needs—more defensive experience.

Philly Ramblers Host to Indians At Home Tonight

PHILADELPHIA, March 30 (AP)—The Philadelphia Ramblers, who won the Canadian-American Hockey League title a year ago, shipped most of its stars to the majors, and came back with a new squad to top the eastern division of the new International-American circuit, moves into the playoff picture in defense of its laurels tonight.

Philadelphia, idle while the Springfield Indians and Providence Reds were fighting it out in the preliminary round, takes on the victorious Indians at home tonight in the opener of a three-game series. It's equivalent to a defense of last year's title as well as a qualifying round for the new league championship. The winner will meet the victor in the current western division playoff between the Syracuse Stars and Pittsburgh.

With Syracuse leading 2-1 in games, the western playoff won't be resumed until tomorrow at Pittsburgh. So far each team has won its home games decisively, but the Hornets will go into the fourth contest with a new goalie. The Detroit Red Wings of the National League recalled Earl Robertson when their regular, Norm Smith, was injured. In his place young Jimmy Franks, who started the season with Pittsburgh but gave way to the more experienced Robertson, was sent down.

Husky Grid Men Have First Drill

Coach Jimmy Dunn greeted 30 Northeastern football candidates in the gymnasium at noon today and started the Huskies off with timing and stepping work that will be the foundation of the attack next fall.

Gus Rook, Bill Little, Jim Connolly and Stan Rogers were out to lend a veteran touch, while a large group of freshmen, including Bob Gurney, Joe Beaton and Alex Struzzierio, took most of Dunn's time.

The sessions will be held every Tuesday and Thursday noon in the gymnasium, with the entire squad to be retained until fall practice starts.

Riot of Color Promised For Skating Carnival

The skating carnival "Cracked Ice" to be staged by The Skating Club of Boston at Boston Garden, Friday and Saturday nights, with a matinee on Saturday afternoon, has every indication of being not only the greatest carnival ever produced by this popular Hub organization, but the most fantastic melange of color ever presented on the Boston Garden ice.

"Pepped up" by the clever presentation of the professional "Ice Follies" staged at the Garden early in the winter season, the Boston amateurs outlined a show that is the most elaborate venture they have yet attempted. In all there are to be eight original and beautiful numbers.

The carnival opens with ballet in which 24 girls of prominent Boston families take part, with Joan Tozzer of Cambridge, the national junior champion, in a leading role. This is followed by an "Underseas" number with a big flock of youngsters, ranging in age from seven to 13 years, due to make a lasting impression on the Garden spectators. In this big group of children skaters will be noted many who already have a grace and skill worthy of older performers. Without doubt there are in this number future championship prospects.

Hershey Bears Win Title

HERSHEY, Penna., March 30 (AP)—The Hershey Bears won the championship of the Eastern Amateur Ice Hockey League last night for the second successive year by beating the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, 4 to 3. Hershey won the third game of the five-game playoff. The Gulls took only one game, a 4-to-1 victory Friday night.

Perry-Vines Are Even

MILWAUKEE, March 30 (AP)—Fred Perry defeated Ellsworth Vines 3—6, 10—8, 6—4, here last night to even their professional tennis series at 19 matches apiece before a crowd of 3000. George Lott defeated Bruce Barnes, 6—2, 6—2, in a preliminary match.

College Baseball Results

Geo. Washington 6, L. I. U. 3.
Iowa 16, St. Louis 1.
Maryville 7, Illinois B. T. 2
Michigan State 6, Newberry 2.
Ohio 8, Erskine 3.
Richmond 7, Washington & Lee 3.
Vermont 11, Quantico 10.
Virginia 7, Dartmouth 5.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Hershey 4, Atlantic City 1.

Wind Up Ice Season With Recognition

By a Staff Photographer

Traff Hicks
Captain-Elect, Harvard Hockey Team

George Ford
Winner of Tudor Cup

Ralph Pope
Awarded Angier Trophy

Tudor and Angier Trophies Awarded to Ford and Pope

Announcement of the award of Harvard's two hockey trophies was made at a dinner to the varsity hockey team given by the players' parents at the Copley Square Hotel last night. George S. Ford '37 of Belmont, captain and first-line center of the Harvard team, has been awarded the John Tudor Memorial Cup for a second year and Ralph L. Pope Jr. '38 of Brookline, right winger, has been awarded the Angier Hockey Trophy.

The Tudor Cup was given to Harvard by Forrester A. Clark, '29, William T. Wetmore '30 and the late William L. Elkins '29, three classmates of John Tudor '29. The cup is awarded yearly to "the player who is of the greatest value to Harvard hockey, not so much because of his ability but because of his heart." The idea behind the award is to present this trophy not necessarily to the best player, nor again to the hardest worker, but to the player who best exemplifies John Tudor's qualities. He was an athlete who came through in the pinches, rose to his best in the big games and gave just a little bit more than was expected.

Ford Honored Again

The second award of the Tudor Cup to George Ford marked the second time that a Harvard undergraduate had won it for two years. Paul deB. deGive '34, goaler, won the award in 1933 and 1934. Other Tudor Memorial Cup winners were Harwood Ellis '31, goaler in 1930, Samuel L. Batchelder '32, defense player in 1931, Ian Baldwin '33, left winger in 1932, and Frederick R. Moseley Jr. '36, center in 1935.

The Angier Hockey Trophy is given to the player showing the greatest general improvement during the year and the award to Pope was the sixth since Donald Angier '22 presented it as a Harvard hockey trophy. Previous winners of this trophy were Caswell E. McGregor Jr. '32, defense player, John W. Putnam '33, forward, John Ware Jr. '34, defense player, Benjamin H. Hallowell '36, right winger, and Richard M. Claflin '36, defense player.

The Angier Trophy as well as the Tudor Memorial Cup is a permanent trophy and replicas of each are given to the players to whom the award is made.

Committees Selected

The award of the Tudor Cup to Ford was made by a committee composed of Joseph Stubbs '20, Alfred Winsor '02, and George Canterbury '01. The award of the Angier Trophy to Pope was made by a committee composed of Stubbs, Winsor and William J. Bingham, '16, director of athletics at Harvard.

George S. Ford '37 is 21 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, and is 5ft. 11in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Belmont High School. His home is in Belmont, Mass. He was a halfback on his freshman football team and captained and played center on his freshman hockey team. He played right halfback on the 1934, 1935 and 1936 varsity football teams, and won a major "H" each of the three years. He played center on the 1935, 1936 and 1937 varsity hockey teams, and captained the 1937 team, winning a major "H" each year. At Belmont High he competed in football, hockey, baseball and track.

Ralph L. Pope Jr. '38 is 20 years of age, weighs 175 pounds, and is 5ft. 10in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Noble & Greenough. His home is in Brookline, Mass. He was a member of his freshman football, hockey and baseball teams, and won numerals in all three sports. He was a halfback on the 1935 junior varsity football team and won a major "H." He was a halfback on the 1936 varsity football squad and won a major "H." He played a right wing position on the 1936 and 1937 varsity hockey teams and won a major "H" both years. At Noble & Greenough he competed in hockey, baseball and football.

Red Wings Face Rivals Tonight With Sub Goalie

MONTREAL, March 30 (AP)—For the first time in nearly a decade a National Hockey League club faces an all-important playoff match minus its most important cog, the goaltender.

With pudgy Norm Smith, who won the Georges Vezina Trophy as the league's best netminder during the past season, kept on the bench by an injury, the world champion Detroit Red Wings encounter the Montreal Canadiens tonight in the third game of their series for the National Hockey League title. Earl Robertson, called in from Pittsburgh's International-American League club when Smith was hurt in last Saturday's game, is slated to wear Smith's pads.

Not since 1928, when Lorne Chabot of the New York Rangers was hurt in a crucial Stanley Cup encounter, has a club lost its goalie in the midst of the playoffs. Then Manager Lester Patrick took up the big stick to finish out the game for the Rangers and they went on to win the world championship trophy with Joe Miller in the net.

The survivors of the preliminary rounds, the Montreal Maroons and New York Rangers, won't begin their semifinal series until Thursday when they meet at New York in the opener of a two-of-three series to decide the other Stanley Cup finalist.

Monitor Bowlers Win

Boston Post bowlers bowed to The Christian Science Monitor teams in a tripleheader at the New Boston Alleys last evening.

The Monitor's No. 2 team of Hutchinson, Hartford, Soper, MacDonald and Crosby scored a surprise by defeating the Post's No. 2 lineup, 1543 to 1420. The No. 1 Monitor team of Collins, Light, Nordahl, Anderson and Swanson had a closer battle with a pinfall of 1541 against 1437.

Scoring a margin of 144 the Monitor girls (the Misses Holt, Sanville, Dunham, Harvey and Mrs. Compton) defeated the Post representatives by 1286 to 1142.

North Carolina Wins Again

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 30 (AP)—University of North Carolina and Yale University tennis teams brought their series of matches to a close yesterday with the Tar Heels winning for the third straight time, 9 to 1. Held scoreless in Friday and Saturday contests, the Elis finally won a match when Richards bested Farrell, No. 5 ranking Tar Heel player, in a hard-fought three-set affair.

Spring Sports

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 30 (AP)—The spring sports seasons for the Naval Academy and St. John's College open this week with six contests in three sports. Navy launches its baseball campaign Wednesday against Vermont. Thursday St. John's will meet Dartmouth in lacrosse. Saturday the Middies meet Penn State in baseball, Dartmouth in lacrosse and Harvard in tennis. St. John's engages Swarthmore in lacrosse Saturday.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (N) 4, St. Louis (N) 2.
Chicago (N) 23, Pittsburgh (N) 14.
Chicago (A) 7, Los Angeles (PC) 3.
Washington (A) 4, Montreal (I) 2.
Newark (I) 5, Brooklyn (N) 3.
Baltimore (I) 7, Columbus (AA) 3.

Bill Ormsby Resigns

Boston College athletic authorities today announced the resignation of William N. (Bill) Ormsby, end coach of the varsity football team for the past nine years. Ormsby tentatively offered his resignation some months ago, but the B. C. authorities were reluctant to accept. Business pressure forces Ormsby to drop football. His place will not be filled until fall.

McMillin Signs New Contract

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 30 (AP)—Z. G. Clevenger, athletic director at Indiana University, announced today that A. N. (Bo) McMillin had signed a new 10-year contract as head football coach at Indiana. McMillin now is completing his third year at the local college.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

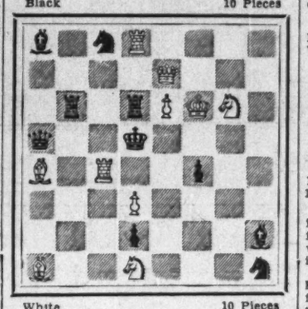
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 30, 1937

Problem No. 1917

By Dr. P. G. Keeney

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

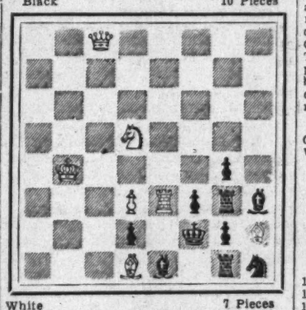
White to play and mate in two

(Third prize, Good Companion, February, 1915)

Problem No. 1918

By Dr. P. G. Keeney

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Chess Review, November, 1936. These problems are presented through the kind offices of E. W. Allen in honor of their composer, the well-known chess editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who celebrated his sixtieth birthday on March 25.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1915. B-KB5
No. 1916. 1. R-B7 RxKt
2. Kt-B6
1. —— P-B7
2. Kt-Q2
1. —— P-K4
2. B-Q2ch

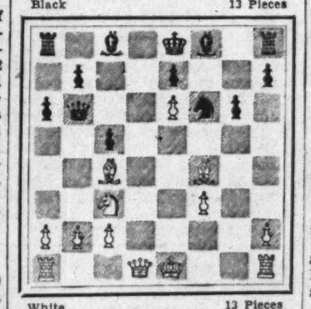
End-Game No. 349. White wins: 1 QR-Q QxKt; 2 RxKtch, KtxR (K-Q; 3 RxPch, K-B; 4 R-Q8ch, etc.); 3 QxPch, KxQ; 4 B-B5ch, K-K; 5 B-Q7ch, K moves; 6 BxKt mate.

End-Game

Below is one of Alekhine's early combinations, played in the St. Petersburg tournament of 1912.

End-Game No. 350

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

After 1 Q-K2, QxKtP, White to play and win

Notes

The Second Yearbook of the American Chess Federation is in preparation. This book will contain 75 of the best games played in the Philadelphia tournament last summer, carefully annotated by F. Reinfeld, and in addition will give factual information about the federation.

Every member of the federation receives this book as one of his membership privileges. Other mimeographed material is sent members from time to time. Those interested in helping this organization along are invited to send $1 to Ernest Olfe, secretary-treasurer, 1111 North Tenth street, Milwaukee, Wis. They are assured of good value for their money, and incidentally will be doing their share in promoting the Paul Morphy memorial tournament planned for this summer. Paul Morphy was born June 22, 1837, and it is hoped to make the annual American Chess Federation open championship a great success in honor of the anniversary.

Fine Triumphs Again

Reports have just reached this country that Reuben Fine, America's number one peripatetic chess master, has won a tournament in Moscow. There were eight contestants, six Russians, Lilienthal, a Russo-Hungarian, and Fine. Leading scores are: Fine, 5-2; Kahn, 4½-2½; Panow, 4-3; Belawenets, 3½-3½. Lilienthal was in poor form, finishing equal eighth.

William A. Ruth, south Jersey champion and former Pennsylvania champion, is engaged in a match with Clinton Parmalee, north Jersey champion. The winner will be acclaimed New Jersey champion for 1937. The first game, played at the Newark Rice Chess Club March 20, 1937, resulted in a victory for the more experienced Ruth, who showed a flash of old-time skill in a dazzling finish.

Queen's Pawn Game

Ruth White	Parmalee Black	Ruth White	Parmalee Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 P-KR4	P-B4
2 B-Kt5(a)	Kt-KB3	13 Kt-Q6	BxKt
3 Kt-Q2	P-K3	14 QxB	Q-Q
4 P-K4	PxP	15 Q-K4	P-Kt3
5 KtxP	B-K2	16 P-R5	PxQP
6 BxKt	BxB	17 RPxP	RPxP
7 P-QB3	Castles	18 Q-Kt4	K-Kt2(c)
8 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	19 R-R7ch	KxR
9 B-Q3	P-QKt3	20 KtxP	RxKt
10 Q-K2	B-Kt2	21 QxPch	K-R
11 CastlesQR	Q-B(b)	22 QxR and wins	

(a) A favorite move with Ruth. In this instance it transposes into a French Defense. But if Black decides to punish it with P advances: P-KR3, KKt4, etc., he is likely to be surprised.

(b) Black must play either P-K4 or P-QB4 to get counterplay to divert White from his K-side attack. Somewhat better than the text appears Q-K2.

(c) Before the reader plays on, he is invited to pause to discover for himself White's magnificent combination.

A. E. Santasiere, by profession a New York schoolteacher, present champion of the Marshall Chess Club, has contributed a number of interesting games in current New York competition. Below he disposes of a member of the Modern Chess Club team in excellent attacking style. This game, from the New York Metropolitan League team championship, will be entered for the brilliancy prize. The combination, initiated on the eighteenth move, is the chief point of interest.

Benoni Counter-Gambit

Orenstein White	Santasiere Black	Orenstein White	Santasiere Black
1 P-Q4	P-QB4	20 P-B3	R-B7
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	21 Kt-B4	QR-KB
3 KtxP	Kt-KB3	22 P-Q5(b)	QxKt
4 QKt-B3	P-K4	23 PxQ	BxKt
5 Kt-B5	P-Q4	24 Q-B3	QRxQ
6 Kt-Kt3	P-KR4	25 PxR	PxP
7 P-K3	P-R5	26 Castles	RxBP
8 B-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	27 QR-K	P-Q5
9 Kt-B	B-KB4	28 PxP	PxP
10 Q-K2	Castles	29 KR-Kt	P-Q6
11 BxKt	PxB	30 K-Kt2	P-Q7
12 P-QKt3	Q-R4	31 R-Q	B-K7
13 B-Q2	B-QKt5	32 QR-R	R-B3
14 Kt-R4	Kt-K5	33 K-B3	R-Q3
15 P-QR3	BxBch	34 K-B2	R-B3ch
16 KtxB	B-R3	35 K-Kt3	B-R4
17 Q-Q	P-KB4	36 K-Kt2	P-K7
18 P-KB3(a)	P-B5!!	37 QR-K	P-Q8(Q)
19 PxKt	BPxP	Resigns	

(a) White has hardly had a moment's peace since his fifth move, and now hopes to collect himself. But his troubles hardly cease.

(b) It is only a matter of time now. The text is about all White has.

Hockey Playoff Schedule

By the Associated Press

National League

League championship series (3 of 5 games)
Fourth game: Detroit at Montreal Canadiens
(Detroit leads 2-1 in series)

International-American League

Eastern division, second series (2 of 3 games)
First game: Springfield at Philadelphia

American Association

Final round (3 of 4 games or total goals)
Second game: Minneapolis 4, St. Louis 3 (5 overtime periods)
(Minneapolis leads 2-1)

Jordan to Sign

SALISBURY, N. C., March 30 (AP)—Baxter Jordan, first baseman for the Boston Bees abandoned his holdout today, and announced he would depart at once for the club's training ground at St. Petersburg, Fla. Jordan said he would accept the $8000 contract offered him, the same amount he received last year. He had demanded $12,000 for this season.

City College Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Bernard Fliegel, star center on the City College basketball team for the past two seasons, has been elected captain of the 1937-38 five. He was the individual high scorer during the past season.

Sudbury Tigers Advance

TORONTO, March 30 (CP)—Sudbury Tigers defeated Toronto Dominions 6 to 1 last night in the third and final of a three-game series of the Eastern Canada Amateur Hockey semifinal. Each team had previously won one game. The Sudbury team will meet either Quebec Aces or Hull Volants in the Eastern final.

Redmen Beat Victorias

MONTREAL, Mach 30 (CP)—The Redmen from Copper Cliff, Ont., beat Montreal Victorias 10 to 4 last night and earned their way into the Eastern finals in the Memorial Cup playdowns. The Ontario Juniors made it two straight against the Montrealers.

And Talking of . . . Field Hockey

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Varsity Vigor

LONDON—Although a soccer man first and a Rugger man still, I find a good field-hockey match to be one of the most pleasing spectacles in sport. Especially if it be the particular match in which the undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge oppose one another. They are commendably adroit with their sticks—there are usually some gentlemen of "international" caliber on the field—but they also make a very fine party of it in other respects.

They employ speed and vigor to such good purpose that few minutes pass without somebody describing a rapid somersault or a group of people tumbling around on the turf together. Everybody seems to thrive exceedingly on this treatment.

Like modern versions of that irrepressible old-time character, Antaeus, the Blues rise with greater strength every time they fall to the ground. The umpires show restraint with the whistle. And a highly enjoyable afternoon of gusty cheering is spent by two or three thousand spectators.

According to Form

This year's match was an exceptionally hearty affair. The Oxford men's record in games prior to the great day led to their being "tipped" as favorites, and they justified the prophets handsomely by scoring three goals without response.

In the interesst of truth, I must say right away that the game as a whole could not be described by that much-worked adjective of the sport reporter, "scientific." In brief flashes there was clever play—A. P. D. Montgomery's two goals were priceless samples of neat opportunism—but most of the exchanges were a matter of bustle rather than brains.

The Oxford halfbacks were really the determining factor in the result. They kept the Light Blue forwards in close subjection and never allowed them to develop combination to any marked extent, although now and again it looked as if the three inside men on the Cambridge vanguard might manage to pull something off.

Matters of Comparison

When we were replaying the game in conversation afterwards somebody posed the question, Is hockey as strenuous as Rugby football? And you ought to have heard the debate that ensued.

To a Rugger man the answer might appear to be quite obvious. But I must say that the stick-wielders can make out a good case when they point out the pace at which a hockey ball flashes from point to point and the speed that it demands from its devotees.

It is probably not generally realized that more folk in Britain play field hockey than play either association or Rugby football.

A study of newspaper headlines would lead a casual visitor to Britain to form the opinion that soccer and Rugger are the sole preoccupations of the natives in the winter. But that is far from being the case.

The reason why there is so little "space" for hockey (compared with football) is because the game thrives on a playing, not a watching, public. The Oxford-Cambridge clash and international matches draw their thousands, composed mainly of players and past players, but the mere thrill-seekers are to be found on Saturday afternoons watching football.

Spectators seem, indeed, to be as inevitable as goalposts at a soccer game, and there is a special sort of following for each grade of play. In some instances it is a hydra-headed monster in a towering grandstand; in others there are six youths, a nursemaid and a stray dog in a public park.

No Professionalism

Hockey people pride themselves that their game is, as I have said, a game for players. They declare that it is completely free from even the faintest suspicion of professionalism, and they are likely to be right in the contention just so long as the general public goes to see something else. After all, it is the crowd which develops the financial side of a sport, and turns players into boxoffice attractions, whether they like it or not.

Hockey is remarkable, not only for the absence of large crowds, but for the absence of things that tend to make large crowds — league points, cup-ties, and the two-and-ninepenny medals which go with these intensifiers of competition. Interclub play—in the south of England at any rate—is nearly all of the "friendly" type, and, as a consequence, results are of too little importance to become the dominating consideration that they are in soccer, amateur or professional.

The Ladies

Hockey is far and away the most popular field game in Britain for the fair sex. A very high percentage of the field-hockey players are women and girls, and the government of their side of the game is an example of what such a thing should be. The clubs, which are the backbone of the sport, as of any real sport, foregather early in the season for county trials, and the county teams that are then evolved meet later in "regional" festivals. Regional sides — North, South, East, West and Midlands—are then selected, and by the time the national eleven has to be picked for the women's pan-Britannic international tournament the whole talent of the country has been subjected to test.

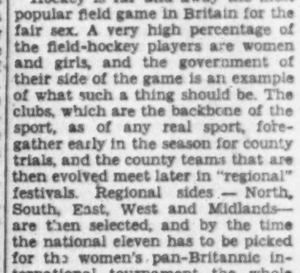
Women's hockey has been absolutely revolutionized since the war. I have before me a photograph of a women's match, taken about 1912. The charmers have most acute "waists," long skirts, straw hats, and billowing sleeves. And they appear to be mincing delicately after the ball. A contrast, that, with the speed, vigor, and intensity of purpose seen at the Oval, London, the other day when England's women's team defeated a German touring national side by five goals to none.

The German ladies are about the strongest Continental feminine side and they had a goalkeeper, E. Stickel, who was absolutely first-class. I may say she had repeated opportunities to prove it.

Last Line of Defense

Hockey goalkeepers are marvellous people. It is hard to see them sometimes for their much-needed accoutrements — mufflers, sweaters and leg-protectors like out-size cricker pads. They have privileges that the rest of the players do not have—bigger sticks and the right to play the ball with their feet. If you can call the latter a privilege. They wear fine stout boots, with which, on defense of their goals, they kick very heartily an extremely hard ball. Or

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,



Drawn by John A. May

"Some do."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Horton Smith made third hole-in-one in warmup for Augusta national golf tournament.

Three Years Ago

Detroit Red Wings won National Hockey League championship, beating Toronto 1-0 in fifth and deciding game.

Five Years Ago

Dr. Clarence Spears succeeded Glen Thistlethwaite as head football coach at Wisconsin.

Hub Events

Tonight

Basketball—Boys' Club of Boston tournament at Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown, 6:30.

Coming

"Cracked Ice"—Skating Club of Boston ice carnival, Garden, Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening.

Swimming—New England Boys' Club championships, Harvard pool, Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Pro Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.

Amateur Boxing—United States championships, Garden, April 12-14.

First Game Ends in Tie

LONDON, March 30 (CP Cable)—Harringay Racers and Wembley Monarchs played a 3 to 3 tie last night in the first game of their two-game, total-goal series for the London cup, emblematic of the city championship. Ivan Nicholson of Halifax scored twice for Racers and Bert Peer of Toronto got the other. Wally Cunningham of Winnipeg, Franke Lablanc of Montreal and Smith scored for Monarchs.

Quebec Aces Even Series

QUEBEC, March 30 (CP)—Quebec Aces evened their Allan Cup hockey playdown series with Hull Volants with a 1-to-0 victory over the Ottawa district champions before 6000 fans here last night. Hull won, 2 to 1, at home. Aces won, 3 to 2, Saturday, but the game was thrown out. The deciding game will be played in Montreal, Wednesday.

College Tennis Result

North Carolina 9, Yale 1.

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 4, St. Louis 3.

Yale vs. Cornell in Polo

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 30—The national intercollegiate indoor polo championship, with five teams competing, will get under way this evening at Squadron C Armory, when the Yale team will encounter Cornell, a new competitor, in the opening match. The semifinals will be staged as a doubleheader on Thursday, at the Armory of Squadron A, when the winner of Tuesday's match will encounter Princeton, and the defending champions, United States Military Academy, will have Harvard for its opponent.

The final will be staged Saturday evening at Squadron A Armory.

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Business and Industry

Cotton Cloth Output Cut, Prices Raised; Buyers Hold Back

Commerce and Finance

Toronto Exchange Starts Activities In New Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Toronto Stock Exchange opens for trading today in a new and handsome structure of marble and white limestone on Bay Street, with equipment and facilities that enable it to give the world's fastest service on transactions in securities. The new exchange building illustrates the huge growth of the business of stock trading which started in this city some 85 years ago.

The Toronto Stock Exchange, in its new building, has installed the most modern and scientific trading equipment on the continent, with mechanism capable of developing one of the speediest services to be found in connection with stock markets anywhere in the world, it is understood. With the new equipment it is only a question of seconds, instead of minutes, to provide stock brokerage offices, clients and traders in distant cities and towns with the earliest possible quotations as made by transactions on the floor.

Leads World in Modernity

The dignified exterior is of reddish marble at street level and a white limestone front. Extending along the entire Bay Street is a frieze designed by Charles Comfort, the stone engraving depicting various phases of industry. Inside are more murals representing the major industries of Canada, the stocks of which are handled on the trading floor.

The new building has led the world in the installation of the dial ticker system, developed by the 27-year-old United States engineer, William P. Quinby, its purpose being to provide the member with prices on individual stocks as distinct from the general run of market prices given over the regular ticker.

Latest mechanical and scientific methods have been applied to the construction of the ticker service installed in the Stock Exchange floor, so that it can handle the great volume of transactions from different sections of the floor with no delay, and give, second by second, a complete picture of operations on the floor. The recording equipment has a capacity of 550 quotations a minute, the fastest of any in the world. This speed is necessary, because on the Toronto Exchange on one active day the number of individual actions completed is greater than the number on the New York Stock Exchange, about 12,000, although members of the Toronto Exchange number about 90 in comparison with 1500 in New York.

Began in 1861

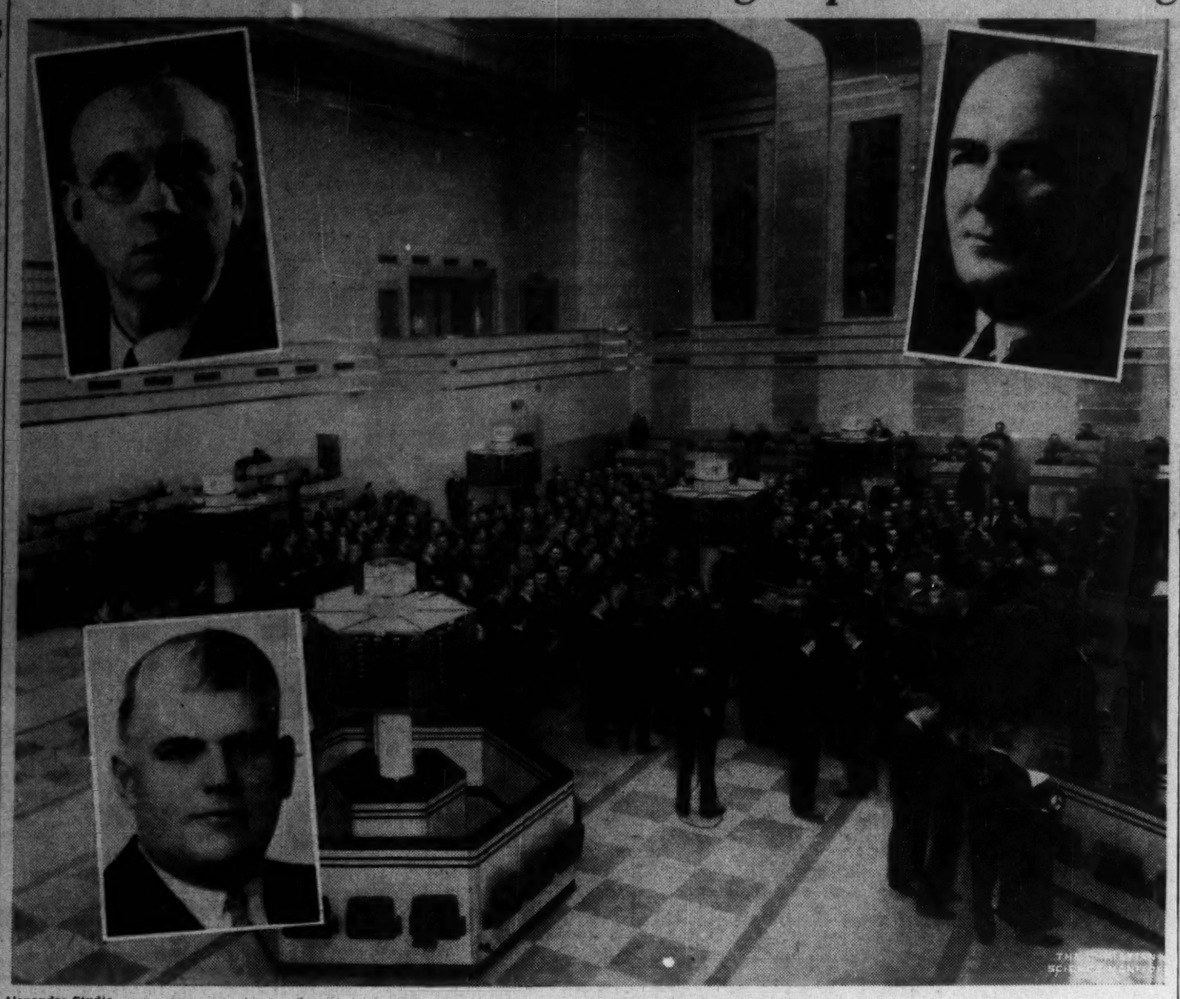
For many years market quotations had to be tapped out on the old-style telegraph keys, the list of stock prices being given first once a day. When Toronto brokers had quotations of the New York and Toronto markets delivered by messenger boy every 20 minutes, progress was considered great. The first ticker had to be wound up with a heavy iron weight, and gave quotations only every 20 minutes.

From the earliest time until now, the history of the exchange is linked with mining, and that the exchange will continue to grow is clearly indicated by the expansion possibilities of industries in this country, particularly mining, and the scope of mine developments in the past few years. The first president of the Toronto Stock Exchange was Herbert Mortimer, 1861-1863, and charter members paid from $35 to $40 for each seat, but by the time the Rossland mining boom in British Columbia reached its height in the closing years of the century, prices had advanced to $4000, and as many as 200,000 shares changed hands in one day.

Business in those days was carried on by members who sat around a table at which the Secretary presided and called out the stocks. Then offers and bids followed until all were satisfied, and the price of the stock for that day was written. So on through the list, and at the end of the day the secretary posted his books and prepared reports for the press and other stock exchanges.

The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, started in 1900, had for its first president E. Strachan Cox, 1900-01, but on Feb. 5, 1934, the old Standard Stock and Mining Exchange merged with the Toronto Stock Exchange under the latter name.

Interior of New Toronto Stock Exchange Opened for Trading



Alexandra Studio

Above Is Shown Trading Room of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Which Has Installed in Its New Building the Most Up-to-Date Facilities for Recording Security Transactions to Be Found in the World. Its New Dial Ticker System Provides Continuous Prices on Individual Stocks Flashed on the Board, and Its Ticker Service Has a Capacity of 550 Quotations a Minute, the Fastest of Any Exchange. The Number of Individual Transactions Often Exceeds Those of the New York Stock Exchange. Insets: Upper Right—Harry B. Hausser, President of Toronto Stock Exchange; Upper Left—Frank G. Lawson, Secretary; Lower Left—Norman C. Urquhart, Vice-President

A. & P. 'Unsatisfactory List' Is Revealed in FTC Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company had an "unsatisfactory list" of manufacturers who would not give the A. & P. a price advantage of 4 per cent despite the prohibition of the Robinson-Patman Fair Trade pact, according to letters subpoenaed from the files of the company.

The letters put in evidence at a Federal Trade Commission hearing before Examiner William Reeves were explained by Charles W. Parr, assistant head of the grocery department of the company, who wrote them.

Being on the "unsatisfactory list" meant, according to Mr. Parr, no more orders to supply goods to the 15,000 stores retailing almost $1,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs annually. He said the company had talked about such a list for many years, but had not gone so far as to invoke it actively.

The actual practice of the company was illustrated when he explained correspondence concerning the continuing resistance of the California Packing Company, canners of the Del Monte brands.

The only disciplinary action so far taken by the A. & P., he continued, was an attempt to substitute other brands when customers called for Del Monte, to put Del Monte brands to a hand-to-mouth supply basis and a placing of these orders through brokers—to whom the California Packing Company had to pay the 4 per cent commission which had been refused as a direct price advantage to the A. & P.

When a subpoenaed letter of instructions referring to this process as "putting the heat on" was shown to Mr. Parr, he said, "this is not spite; this is business."

"Did you let the canners know you kept an unsatisfactory list?" he was asked by J. J. Smith of Tennessee, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission.

"They knew it," replied the witness.

"The California Packing Company refused to give you a lower price than anybody else?"

"They stuck to the one-price idea," Mr. Parr answered. "They refused to give us any lower price than their list."

"That would be a lower price than anybody else," said Mr. Smith.

"That's it," agreed Mr. Parr.

"The net price offered by other canners who met your views represents the brokerage savings paid directly to you before the Robinson-Patman Act prohibited it?"

"That's correct," said Mr. Parr.

"I don't want it to appear," he added, "that our present method of buying on a net price basis contains any hidden deductions; it's a plain, above-board transaction."

"What you do is better evidence as to that then what you say," observed Mr. Smith. "What is the difference between deducting a percentage and insisting upon net prices reflecting such a deduction?"

"Perhaps it's a fine distinction," said Mr. Parr, "but we feel it is an important distinction."

He also said he had written agents that he believed shippers who refused to do business on this basis should be put on the "unsatisfactory list."

Western Union 1936 Net $6.88 a Share

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company earned net income in 1936 of $7,199,120, or $6.88 a share on the capital stock, the annual report to the stockholders disclosed. This compared with $5,258,078, or $5.03 a share the preceding year.

Newcomb Carlton, chairman, said gross operating revenue amounted to $98,420,000, an increase of 9.5 per cent over 1935. Expenses, including taxes and interest, totaled $92,837,000, an increase of 7.8 per cent.

Recovery in Bond Market Is Forecast

The reaction in the bond market in the last several weeks has been unexpectedly severe, but there are as yet no indications that a prolonged decline has begun and a substantial recovery in bond prices is likely before very long, says the United Business Service in its current report.

It is logical to look for continued nervousness and uncertainty until the final increase in member bank reserve requirements becomes effective on May 1, but a further wide open break in prices is not considered likely in the near future.

The atmosphere is one of fear and apprehension at the present time, and in the search for possible flaws in the market structure, all sight has been lost of fundamentals. Except for the fact that bank reserves have stopped increasing, and that a slight advance has occurred in short term interest rates, the basic situation in respect to the supply and demand for money is the same as a few months ago.

Superficial forces have the upper hand in the bond market at present, but these ought to give way in time, the United Service concludes, to the basic influences tending toward greater price stability.

New Haven Reports Deficit Despite Increase in Gross

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company incurred a deficit of $3,580,004 in 1936, despite a $7,775,810 increase in gross revenues over the previous year, Howard S. Palmer, president, reported.

The 1936 deficit, computed after payment of fixed charges, was $19,575 greater than that incurred in 1935, Mr. Palmer told the stockholders in his annual report made public by the road's general offices here.

The report covers the first year of operation of the railroad under control of three trustees appointed by the U. S. District Court after a petition for permission to reorganize under the provisions of the National Bankruptcy Act was filed.

Despite interference from floods and severe weather in the early part of 1936, the report states, the road's operating performance showed improvement. Gross ton miles increased 8 per cent over 1936, while the gross ton miles per freight train hour (the unit of performance which reflects both train load and speed) were the highest on record, Mr. Palmer pointed out.

FHLB Elects Smith As Representative To Home Loan Banks

NEW YORK (AP) — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has announced appointment of Everett Smith, formerly of the Discount Corporation, as financial representative to the Federal Home Loan banks which plan to enter the open investment market for the first time.

Mr. Smith, a native of Seattle, will have charge of the new financing program and his duties will be nation-wide in scope. There are 12 Home Loan Banks serving the various regions of the country.

Heretofore the banks have obtained their funds solely through subscriptions to their capital stock by the United States Treasury and member institutions, consisting of building and loan association, savings and loan associations, cooperative banks, homestead associations, insurance companies and savings banks.

The Treasury is restricted by law to subscription to not more than $125,000,000 of the banks' stock and at the end of last year $117,869,400 of the amount had been paid in. Member institutions had paid in $28,315,575, giving the banks a total stock capital of $146,184,975.

"To make available to approved mortgage lending institutions an increasing volume of funds for home financing," Mr. Smith said, "the banks are now preparing to offer a consolidated debenture issue which will be the joint and several obligation of the banks to the investing public." "Further debentures may be offered from time to time as additional funds are required," he added.

Duquesne Light Reports 7.7 P. C. Gain in Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The annual report of Duquesne Light Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, made public by F. R. Phillips, president, reflects the sustained upward trend in general business in the Pittsburgh district throughout 1936. Total operating revenues of the company amounted to $27,784,049, a gain of $2,002,138.76, or 7.77 per cent over 1935. Net operating revenue before appropriation for retirement reserve, amounted to $15,081,220.

Operation and maintenance expenses of $9,599,831 represented an increase of $1,003,865, or 11.68 per cent over 1935. Taxes in 1936 of $3,102,999.02 were the largest in any year in the company's history and absorbed 11.17 per cent of the company's operating revenues. After all deductions, net income available for dividends on the preferred and common stocks in 1936 was $10,278,033, a decrease of $165,322, or 1.58 per cent under 1935.

Sales of electricity as well as the number of customers served by the company established new high records during 1936, according to the report.

Cloth Mills Raise Prices to Include Higher Pay Costs

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Second-hand dealing came into prominence in primary cotton goods markets during the past week as mills attempted to move their quotations upward to cover the cost of the latest wave of wage advances that has swept through the industry.

Buyers refused to meet the new first-hand quotations on forward deliveries, in spite of the news that the print cloth mills had reached another solemn agreement to reduce operations to a basis of 40 hours per week for workers and 80 hours per week for productive machinery.

This decision, which takes effect this week, will reduce the current output of print cloths by at least 3,000,000 yards per week, it is estimated, for a large proportion of the print cloth mills have been operating 48 to 54 hours per shift for two shifts or running 40 hours per shift on three shifts for several months.

Buyers Do Not Respond

Buyers failed to respond even to such a substantial cut in production, and, except for filling in quick needs, they elected to stand pat on present commitments until such time as the effect of the stormy labor outlook can be more definitely gauged in terms of buying power. Manufacturers, with orders on their books extending ahead for months and months and sufficient in the aggregate to cover their entire output for several months to come, were content to withdraw from the market and let second-hand operators have full sway.

The latter were selling goods an eighth to a quarter under first-hand quotations and did a thriving business both in quick goods and in forward deliveries running into the fall. The trading, however, was not in heavy volume, for in most instances the resale offerings were limited in quantity.

Print cloths were not active, and trading was confined to scattered lots an eighth below the first-hand prices prevailing a week ago, and a quarter below what most first hands were quoting this week. The 39-inch, 4.75-yard 68x72s and the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s proved the most active constructions in the resale market.

Strong demand was reported for heavy goods, such as drills, twills and heavy carded sateens such as are used in the apparel trades. Prices on these goods were stiff indeed, even for distant deliveries, and it was hard to get near-by deliveries except at sharp premiums. On the part waste osnaburgs, prices were firm and steady, with no yardage available for delivery before summer.

Demand for Fine Goods

In the fine goods division of the market scattered buying early in the week cleaned up practically all the low priced yardage offered in the combed lawn section and the market thereafter was firm and steady, but with trading very light.

For some of the semi-fancy goods such as pique stripes, dimity stripes, and various types of slubbed yarn cloths there was some demand and some business was taken, while in the fancy goods division there was much attention being devoted to strike-off quantities for Spring 1938 sample lines.

There was active demand for rayon construction, particularly the lining cloths and some of the taffetas and twills for the apparel trade. This was spurred by reports of an impending advance in rayon yarns.

Hides Join Other Commodities In Trek to Higher Price Level

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The big push seems to have started in hides, along with most other commodities. Since November, when the fireworks in metals began, hides have also contributed their not inconsiderable share to the current bull market. In the last five months packers' light native cowhides f. o. b. Chicago have advanced from 11 cents per pound to 16½ cents. This, it so happens, is an appreciation of exactly 50 per cent—roughly the same as the appreciation in the same period in copper, in lead, and in zinc. It exceeds the rate of appreciation in tin, rubber, cocoa, wheat, cotton, pig iron, scrap, and other leading commodities. And, in addition, the hides that sold at 11 cents in November were better than the hides now selling at 11½ cents.

Hide and leather men say that their commodity swims into the ken of the speculative public only once in every eight or ten years. This appears to be one of the occasions. Turnover of hide futures on the New York Commodity Exchange is running at high levels.

The primary cause of the rise appears to be the conjunction of a steadily rising demand together with a supply wholly insensitive to price and demand factors.

Record-Breaking Consumption

Hides are a by-product. Their supply depends upon the volume of cattle slaughtered, and this volume has no perceptible relation to the demand for leather. It has, in fact, according to the packers, little or no perceptible immediate relation even to the demand for meat.

The 1936 drought, while not precipitating the wholesale slaughter of 1934, nevertheless caused both a mild increase in slaughtering of starved cattle, and a perceptible decrease in the number of cattle fed for market. As a result the anticipated slaughter this year will be smaller than last.

Meantime the consumption of leather is at all-time records and still rising. Boot and shoe output in 1936 reached a new high at 415,000,000 pairs. Production this year to date indicates a possible total of 440,000,000 pairs. (The statistical fill-in of the stock economic planners' argument about a country so wasteful as to turn out only 300,000,000 pairs with equipment to produce 600,000,000 pairs will have to be revised.)

During the depression hide prices dropped as low as 3½ cents per pound, and finished leather products were sold correspondingly cheap. As a result the public developed leather-using habits never known before.

Leather Inventories Down

As a result, inventories are declining. A bulletin of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., states that "total visible stocks of all cattle hides and leathers in all hands at the end of January decreased to 17,082,000 hides" a decrease of 3.9 per cent over the last 12 months. "At the current rate of absorption of all domestic tanned cattle hide leathers, total visible stocks represent 8.8 months' supply, as against 9.9 months' supply at this time last year. The corresponding figure for the average of the five years 1925 through 1929 was 9.53 months' supply." Hide men say the current statistical position, particularly of hides in "first hands," i. e., in the hands of meat packers and of the houses that pick up hides from small slaughterers, is the tightest in years.

The normal correction for such a state of the market is an increase in hide imports, but as with many other staple commodities, the foreign market is even tighter than the domestic market. Foreign hide prices, after allowance for exchange rates, are higher than domestic prices, and there is a 10 per cent ad valorem tariff.

On account of exchange difficulties, despite her current favorable balance of trade, or as a result of it, Germany is reported to be using only about 50 per cent of her normal requirements. It is said that Britain is desirous of accumulating a war store of hides—a story that may be as apocryphal or as real as the story that that country is desirous of accumulating a 200,000,000-bushel granary of wheat. In any case the difficulty is the same. The commodity is not to be had without competitive upward bidding. Both here and abroad hides are in a sellers' market after having been in a buyers' market for many years.

Surplus Stocks Disappear

One persistent worry of the hide trade in recent years has now disappeared. In 1934 the Government spent about $110,000,000 in cattle purchase for drought relief, and thereby accumulated about 2,000,000 hides in one of the alphabetical agencies. These have gradually been auctioned off. Only 200,000 are left, and these will be sold next month.

Furthermore, as the Journal of Commerce here pointed out on Feb. 17, "an important shift took place (in 1936) between raw stocks and finished stocks. While 'stocks in process and finished' increased 215,000 hides, 'raw stocks' declined 659,000 hides."

Hide futures reached a low of 3½ cents in 1932, and in the Roosevelt boom of 1933 reached 15 cents. Since then they have not touched this level until January, 1937. Now they have decisively penetrated it, and this week they reached the highest level since 1929, about 18.15 cents for the June contract. The far month, March, 1938, is now selling at about 19.23 cents, or over 100 points premium over the near month.

Hide prices are among the most volatile of all commodity prices. In 1919 and in 1927 they more than doubled in less than six months, without perceptible setback. Peak price since the war is about 60 cents a pound. Hide dealers are speculating on whether 1937 is to be another 1919 or 1927.

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A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 17, 1937, for the quarter ending March 31, 1937, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
San Francisco, California.

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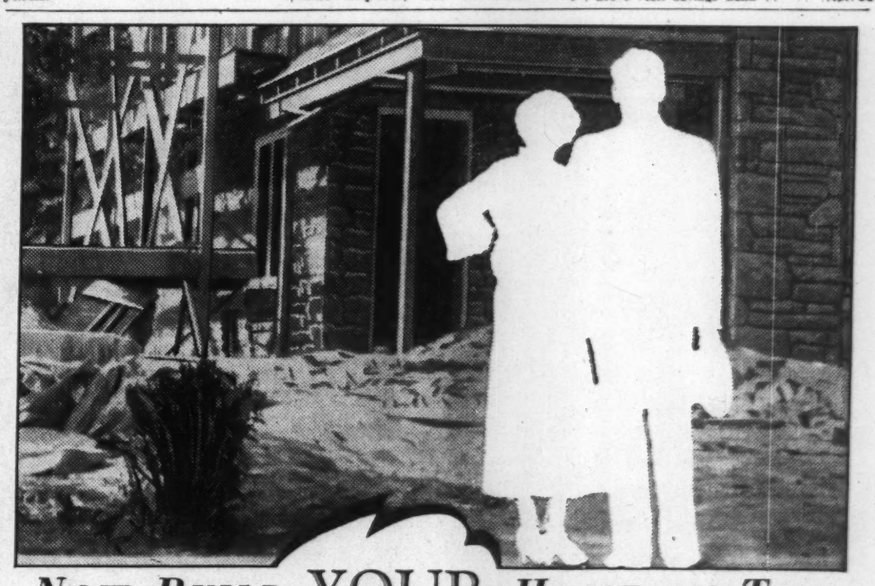
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20



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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 871,670
1937 vol. to date 137,287,706
1936 vol. to date 179,197,445

Steel and Copper Shares Take Lead In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Steel and copper shares provided impetus for a mild and selective rally in the stock market today.

Trading interest was light, however, and volume was at a low ebb. Transactions approximated 900,000 shares.

U. S. Government securities were a bit lower and corporate bonds uneven. Rubber and cotton futures pushed into new high recovery territory. Grains were mixed.

Forward largely were Anaconda, Kennecott, Western Union, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting, du Pont, General Electric, Container Corp., Great Northern Ore, Crown Zellerbach and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Homestake Mining fell back along with Boeing, Douglas Aircraft and Seaboard Oil.

U. S. Government loans dipped in the bond market today as corporate and foreign obligations moved unevenly in a moderate range.

Around mid-day U. S. Treasury issues showed losses of 1-32 to 7-32s or more with the 2½s, the 2¾s of 1959 and the 2¾s of 1951 under a little pressure.

Government bond dealers said they attached little significance to the decline in view of the light turnover.

In the corporate sector gains of fractions to a point or so were scored by American Telephone 3¼s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Goodyear 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Issues down a corresponding amount were International Telephone 5s, North Western 4¼s, Erie 5s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Interest in the foreign division was negligible.

Attention of the investment community was focused on the sale of $132,000,000 U. S. Government bonds by reporting banks in 101 cities in the week ended March 24, the bulk of which was for the account of New York and Chicago banks.

In the past two weeks the decline in holdings of government obligations by all reporting banks amounted to $328,000,000.

Rubber Shares Rise In London Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The feature of the stock market was the strength and activity in rubber shares on the further sharp rise in the price of that commodity to 13 9-16d, coupled with a further decrease in London and Liverpool rubber stocks. Anglo-Dutch was quoted at 49s 9d and Rubber Trusts at 47s 6d.

Trading in other sections was restricted in view of the close approach of the end-of-account period, but the general tendency was firm. Copper issues were firm. Rhokana Corp. sold at £18 1-16. Tin shares showed small irregular movements. International issues were idle and irregular. Anaconda was quoted at £12⅞. International Nickel at $70 and United States Steel at $121⅛.

British funds were quietly steady, the War Loan 3½s being quoted at £102⅜. Foreign bonds were firm.

Feature of the industrial division was the continued improvement in shipping issues. Motor and aircraft stocks were slightly firmer, while tobacco issues were steady.

Oil securities encountered selective buying. Royal Dutch being up ¼ at £47⅜. Trinidad Leaseholds selling at £7 27-32 and Mexican Eagle at 23s 6d.

Among mining issues Kaffirs were neglected and unchanged. West African gold mining issues were meeting with improved support, quotations being firmer.

Domestic rails, contrary to general expectations, were dull.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.88¾	$4.88⅝	$4.8397
Cables	4.8812	4.8811	4.8397
France—franc	.0460	.0459½	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1685	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2279	.2279	.2326
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5475	.5475	‡
Sweden—krona	.2521	.2519	.4537
Norway—krone	.2457	.2456	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2183	.2182	.4537
Spain—peseta	‡	‡	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0229
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0216	.0216	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentine—peso	.3297	.3256	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0618	.2026
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.3060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2625	.4746
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2852	.2851	.4840
India—rupee	.3692	.3691	.6186
Java—florin	.5505	.5505	.6806
Honk Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.3750	.3731	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.0014	1.0014	1.0231
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.4780	.3780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new rate not yet determined.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars — Sales in 100s — High — Low — Last — Net Ch'ge

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56	50⅝	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Mar29
80½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	6	78	77	78	+ 2
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.50e)	11	21½	20½	21½	+ ⅝
30⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (3)	4	28	28	28	+ ⅝
36	31⅝	Addressograph (3)	21	33½	32⅞	33½	+ 1
4⅝	3	Advance Rumely	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
80½	72½	Air Reduc (1a)	*3	72½	71½	73½	+ ½
8¾	3¾	Air-Way El Ap	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	14½	Alaska Jun (.80a)	8	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
5⅝	3½	Alleghany	43	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
58½	48	Allegh pf xw	3	53	52	53	+ 1
58¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	8	53	52	53	+ 2
59	43½	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	56	56	56	Mar19
65⅝	41½	Allegh pr pf	4	48½	45	45½	+ ½
49⅛	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	35	44⅝	43¾	44⅝	+2½
268½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	3	266	265	266	+ 1
33⅞	26½	Allied Mills (⅛a)	6	30½	30	30½	+ ⅝
21⅞	18⅝	Allied Stor (.20a)	13	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (8)	1	81¾	81¾	81½	Mar27
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfr (⅝g)	18	81⅞	80	81⅞	+ 1½
39⅝	36½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	38	36¾	38	+ ⅛
8¾	4¼	Amal Leather	14	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	45	45	45	Mar25
114½	101	Amerada (2)	3	108	108	108	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	3	96¾	96	96¾	+ 1¼
41⅝	28½	Am Bk Note (⅛a)	1	29	29	29	
80⅝	62¾	Am Br Sh (3)	7	63¾	61½	62¾	+ ⅛
127	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	13	108½	108	108½	+ ⅛
176	153¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	Mar29
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	1	62	62	62	+ ⅛
104½	93	Am Car & F pf	2	93½	93½	93½	
90¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	2	82½	82½	82½	—1
134⅝	118	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	134	134	134	Mar30
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	101	102	+ ½
23¾	13⅜	Am Colortype	3	21	20¾	21	+ ⅝
29⅝	24⅝	Am Comi Alc (⅛e)	19	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	28	Am Crys Sug (2g)	2	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
13½	4½	Am Encaus Til	8	12	11⅞	12	
17	12	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	Mar29
15¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	33	10¼	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
54½	49	Am & F P 6 pf	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1¾
99½	83	Am & F P 7 pf	13	86¼	84	86½	+ ½
36½	30¼	Am & F P 2d pf	6	29¼	28	29¼	+1⅝
21	16	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	17	19	19	Mar29
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	71	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
85¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	51¾	51	52½	+2½
52⅞	44½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	47½	47¼	47¼	— ⅝
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27⅞	17½	Am Ice pf (½g)	3	25	24¾	24¾	Mar29
17⅝	13½	Am Internat (.60e)	8	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
56⅛	43	Am Loco	8	53	53	53	
125	114	Am Loco pf	3	116¾	114½	116¼	+ ⅝
39⅛	22⅝	Am M & Pdy (1½g)	2	36½	36½	36½	
13⅝	11⅛	Am MdMet (.30g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
68⅝	50¼	Am Metal	9	64	63¼	64	— ¼
120½	122½	Am Met 6%pf (6)	x	122½	122½	122½	Mar33
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	40	13⅝	13½	13¾	
87⅛	66	Am P&L 86 pf (6)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
72⅛	58½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	2	56	55⅞	56	— ⅛
29½	24⅜	Am Ra & St S (.60)	37	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ⅝
45¼	33½	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	74	41½	39¾	41⅜	+1⅛
36	31	Am Safe Ras (2)	2	31⅝	31¾	31¾	Mar29
29	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	4	28¾	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	118	94⅛	92⅞	93⅝	+2⅜
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	143½	143½	143½	Mar26
107	105	Am Smelt Sec pf (6)	5	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	Am Snuff	1	6	6	6	
73¼	60	Am Snuff (3a)	1	60½	60½	60½	— ⅝
73¼	37½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	16	63	62½	63	+ ½
26⅛	21¼	Am Stores (2)	7	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
56¼	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
143⅜	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Mar23
25⅜	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	Mar24
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	170¼	170	170⅝	+ ⅛
99	78½	Am Tobacco (6)	7	81¾	81¼	81¾	+ ⅛
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	9	84½	84	84¼	+ ⅛
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134¾	134¾	134¾	Mar29
20⅛	16⅜	Am Type Fdrs	5	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
29½	22½	Am W Wks (.20g)	29	22⅞	22½	22⅝	
107	100	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	99	99	99	—1
14⅝	9⅝	Am Woolen	18	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+1
79	64	Am Wool pf (12)	18	73¾	71½	73¾	+2¾
1¾	1	Am Wtg P	13	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	5¾	Am Wtg P pf	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
20	8⅝	Am Zinc L & S	38	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+ ⅝
185	100	Am Zinc Ld&S pf	1	180	18.	18.	Mar 5
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	64½	64½	64¼	— ½
69½	52¼	Anaconda (⅛g)	182	65⅞	63½	65⅝	+2¾
37⅞	27	Anaconn W & C (⅛g)	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	Mar29
34⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	22⅜	22½	22⅜	Mar27
37½	29	Andes Copper	2	33¼	30½	32½	+2¾
10⅛	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	43	43	43	Mar25
111	107½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	74	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	98	98	98	+ ⅛
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Mar27
70½	59½	Armat Cork (½g)	7	66	65	66	+1
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	6	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
17⅜	13	Artloom	1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
24⅜	19½	Asso Dry Gds	9	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅛
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	4	98¾	98¼	98¾	Mar29
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
57½	49¾	Assd Invest (2)	4	50	50	50	Mar25
106	103	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar24
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	25	83⅜	81¼	83⅜	—1⅞
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)	2	100⅛	100¼	100¼	
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line (1e)	4	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅜
29	25	Atl G & W I (†)	1	25½	25½	25½	Mar29
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	12	38	38	38	Mar29
37	30½	Atl Refin (1)	7	34⅜	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111½	111½	111½	Mar22
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	43	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (⅝g)	3	83	83	83	Mar29
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
36⅝	28¼	Auburn Auto	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
33¾	27	Avco Corp	36	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛
34⅜	27	Avon Pro (¼g)	4	31½	31	31	—1

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	12	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	24	7⅞	7½	7¼	— ¼
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	112	112	112	Mar29
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	1	112	112	112	Mar29
40½	26⅝	Balt & Ohio	104	39	37½	38⅞	—1⅜
47⅜	33⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	9	44	43	43	
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	8	43¾	43½	43¼	Mar23
43⅜	33½	Barber Co (⅝a)	24	39½	37¾	39½	+1⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	5	29½	28⅝	29½	Mar29
33¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	33	32¼	31¼	32¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	18⅝	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	4	16¾	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	25½	25½	25½	
105⅝	101⅜	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar29
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	+2
15⅜	13	Belding-Hem (1)	4	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86½	86½	Mar18
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (1.40a)	11	28⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (.45e)	5	20⅞	20¾	20⅝	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	58	58	58	+1¼
105½	72	Beth Stl (1½e)	67	101⅝	98½	101⅜	+5½
20	18¾	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	5	19¼	19	19¼	
129½	120¼	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	2	124	123	124	Mar29
69¾	57	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Mar29
38	30	Black & Deck (.45g)	3	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅜
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	10	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airp	56	42¾	40¼	41¼	—1⅝
48⅜	41	Bohn Alum (3)	8	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅜
28	26½	Borden (1.60)	32	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	10	81½	80	81½	+1½
15⅜	6¼	Boston & Me	5	13½	12⅝	13½	+1
4½	3⅜	Botany C M A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar25
23¼	16⅜	Bridgeport Br (.60)	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (⅝g)	16	50½	49⅝	50¼	+ ⅜
53½	44	Brings & Str (3)	2	44	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
47	41¾	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	41½	41½	41½	— ½
8	6½	Bklyn & Qu T	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Mar29
38½	30	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	—1½
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	10	43	42¾	42⅞	
102¼	97	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Mar25
52¾	40	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	19	49	49¼	49	
50	46	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	25	22¾	21¾	22¼	+1⅛
25¼	19½	Bucyrus-Erie	4	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	11⅜	Budd Mfg	12	12	11—	12	
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	85½	85½	85½	+1½
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
45¼	34⅜	Bullard Co (⅝g)	4	42	41	42	+1¼
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	8	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜	+1
35⅝	31	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Bush Term	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Mar29
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.18g)	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	2	34	33¾	34	
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.65e)	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	27	Byers Co	5	29⅛	29	29⅛	+1⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	4	31½	31	31	—1

—C—

43¼	39⅛	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	39¾	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅜
50½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50½	50	50½	Mar27
200	5⅜	Callahan Z-L-G	200	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	15	Calumet & H (⅝g)	27	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
37⅜	30⅜	Campbell Wy (1)	3	13	32¾	33	+ ⅜
36¼	27½	Can D G Ale	62	34⅞	33½	34⅜	+ ⅜
17½	14	Canadian Pac	51	15½	5	15½	+ ⅜
61½	53½	Cannon Mills (½g)	3	3	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
18½	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	21¼	Carriers&Gen (.05g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7	7	Case (J I) (4a)	1	155	155	155	+2
176½	138	Case pf (7)	5	93½	91¾	93½	+1¼
38⅝	28⅝	Celanese (⅝g)	38	33⅜	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar10
48¾	36½	Celotex	2	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
41⅝	34⅛	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	34½	33¾	34½	+ ½
75	13⅜	Cent Pdy	75	18⅝	18	10½	
58	42⅛	Cent RR NJ	3	55¾	55	55¾	— ¼
27	17	Cent Violeta Sug	2	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	Century Rib (.10g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
86⅝	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	17	80½	79	80¼	+1¼
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
58⅝	35½	Champ P&P (4½g)	8	56½	55⅝	56½	+1
48	41	Checker Cab	2	41¾	41	41¾	Mar19
87⅜	57¾	Ches & Oh (2.80)	45	60¼	59¼	60⅛	+ ⅜
100	97	Ches & O pf (4)	2	97	97	97	Mar25
100	79	Ches Corp (3)	5	80½	78¾	80½	+1¼
4¾	3¼	Chi & E Ill	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Mar29
19½	11½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¾
6¾	3⅛	Chi & N W	7	5½	5¼	5⅜	
19½	1½	Chi & N W pf	2	16	1	16	Mar29
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	1	3¼	½	½	— ⅛
18¼	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
32	28¼	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	30½	30½	30½	
3½	2	Chi M St P & P	19	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	5	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	7	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf (7⅛k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Mar24
3⅝	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	14	3½	3¾	3½	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	C R I & P 4% pf	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19⅛	9¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
37½	31⅝	Chi Yell Cab (3)	1	33	32	32	Mar25
23⅛	18½	Chick Cot Oil	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	12½	Childs Co	9	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
133½	116½	Chrysler (1½g?)	78	129⅞	123⅞	128	+1⅞
21⅝	16⅞	Citz Ice & F (2)	11	20	19⅝	19⅝	
19⅝	8	Citz Strs	3	9⅝	8½	9⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	23½	Clark Equ (1.60)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	1¼
41⅝	33	Clev Cr Br (½g)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
98⅝	78	Clett Pea (2)	1	90½	90½	90½	Mar27
163½	123½	Coca-Cola (2)	18	168½	160	166¾	+4¾
97¾	87	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Mar26
25⅝	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	26	25	24⅞	24⅞	
104½	103¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	102⅞	102⅝	103⅜	Mar25
65¾	54½	Coll & Alk (2e)	3	56	55⅝	55⅝	—1
81⅞	43	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	45½	45	45½	+ ⅛
30⅞	18½	Colum G&E (.40e)	75	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅛
108	97½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	98	98	98	+ ½
39½	32⅞	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	1	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
46½	43⅞	Colum Pic pf (3½)	1	43	43	43	Mar24
134¾	115¾	Colum Carb (4a)	3	122	119⅛	122	+5
69¼	34½	Comi Credit (4)	13	69¼	59½	60¼	+ ⅛
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	— ⅜
80¼	68¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	69	68½	69	+ ⅛
130	104	Comi Tr ev pf (4½)	1	105½	105½	106½	Mar29
21¼	18	Comi Solv (.60a)	22	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3	Comwith & Sou	85	3½	3	3	— ⅛
75⅝	56	Com & Sou pf (2)	4	56⅝	56	56⅝	+ ⅝
19¼	13⅝	Conde Nast	5	15¼	15	15	
45½	36¾	Congoln-N (2)	3	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
19¼	16½	Congress Cig (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅝
18⅞	13¾	Consol Cigar	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	Mar29
12¾	8½	Con Coal	18	13½	11⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	39⅝	Con Edis (½g)	47	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
108	104¾	Con Edis pf (5)	3	105	104½	104½	— ⅛
5¾	4⅝	Con Film	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
18⅝	15¼	Con Film pf	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	8¼	Con Laundries	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	50	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
105⅞	105⅛	Con Oil 85 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar16
10⅜	7⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Con Texs	26	1¾	1	1	
22½	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	80	21⅝	20½	21⅜	+1⅛
37¾	27⅝	Cont Bak A	3	33	31¾	33	+ ⅛
5½	3	Cont Bak B	16	4½	4	4½	
109⅝	102⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	105	103	103	Mar29
60½	39½	Con Can (3)	1	60	59⅝	60	+ ⅛
35⅝	30½	Cont Diam F (1½g)	3	33	32	32	
42¾	38¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
37½	25¾	Cont Mot	35	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	40¼	Cont Oil Del (½g)	21	44	43

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Off—Corporate Liens Uneven—Curb List Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
18 4¼s '47-52	113.6	113.6	113.6 ae
37 3½s '43-45	110.30	110.30	110.30
6 3½s '44-46	110.30	110.30	110.30
2 3½s '46-49	108.7	108.6	108.6
8 3½s '47-52	101.22	101.21	101.21
2 3½s '48-51	104.20	104.18	104.18
2 3½s '49-52	104.20	104.20	104.20
24 3½s '46-49	107.6	107.5	107.5
72 3½s '43-47	94.29	94.14	94.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3¼s '42-47	101.6	101	101.6
84 3s '49	102.2	102.2	102.2
11 3¼s '64	103.2	102.30	103.30

Home Owners' Loan

9 3s 4/99	101.29	101.29	101.29
161 2½s '49-44	100.1	100.1	100.1
1 2½s '49-44	100.1	100.1	100.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Adams Exp 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
3 Allegany 5s '44	81½	81	81
4 Alleghany 5s '50 stm	61¾	61	61
1 Allied Stre 4½s '51	90½	90½	90½
3 Allied Stre 4½s '50	100	100	100
20 Am & For P 5s2030	78½	78½	78½
5 Am Ice 6s '53	90	90	90
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107½	107½	107½
3 Am T & T 4½s '53	117½	117½	117½
23 Am T & T 2½s '86	98	98	98
3 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Am W Wks 6s '34	100	100	100
4 Am W W & E 6s '75	106½	106½	106½
2 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	78½	77½	78
1 Am Wri P 6s 47 ct	77½	77½	77½
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105½	105	105½
2 Ang Co Mitra Deb 6?	39½	39	39½
34 Ark Del 4½s '65	107½	107½	107½
5 Arm Del 4s '37	97¾	97¾	97¾
20 Arm 4½s 39	103	103	103
3 Armstrong C 4s 59	104	104	104
2 AT&SF cvt 4½s 48	108½	108½	108½
21 AT&SF 4s 95	108½	108½	108½
15 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A	112	112	112
13 A C Line 1st4s 52	102	101½	102
30 ACL cll 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
2 A G C 4½s '45	95½	95½	95½
4 Atl & Dan 1st4s48	84½	84½	84½
11 B&O rfg 4s '95	100	100	100
7 B&O 1st 5s 48	111	111	111
7 B&O rfg 5s 95	91½	90½	90½
2 B&O 5s 95 st	90	89½	89½
2 B&O 5s 96 st	90	89½	89½
13 B&O cvt 4½s 60	80½	80½	80½
3 B&O 4s 48	106½	106	106½
4 B&O 4s S W 50	105½	105	105
27 B&O 4s TC 50	94½	94½	94½
3 Bang & Aroo 4s 61	105	105	105
1 Beth Ste 5s '42	111½	111	111½
6 Beth Stl 4½s '65	103½	103	103
28 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	95½	95½	95½
23 Boston & Me 53 '67	86½	86	86½
14 Bost & Me 4½s JJ81	82½	82½	82½
3 Bost& Me 5s 55	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Bot Con Mills 5½'34	23	23	24
3 Brady City RR 5½ '41	60	60	60
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	100½	100½	100½
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60	99¾	99¼	99¼
13 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	108½	108½	108½
8 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 BklyU Gas 5s '50	104	103½	103½
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	107½	107½	107½
15 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109	109	109
1 Bush Ter 4½s '81	86	86	86
5 Bush Term'5s '55	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	62	62	62
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111¾	111¾	111¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110½	110½	110½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¾	114	114
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
9 Can Nor 6½s '46	122½	122½	121½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	108	108	108
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	102	101½	102
20 Can Pac 4s perp	93¾	92¾	93¼
1 Carb & C Ch 6s '32	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Caro C & O 5s '38	104½	104½	104½
5 Carriers & Cen 5s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Cen Foundry 5s '41	110	110	110
4 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20½	20½	20½
6 Cen Hud G&E 5½s '55	103½	103½	103½
6 Cen Ill & G 4½s '51	103¾	103½	103½
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	71	71	71
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	99½	99¾	99½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	108	108
2 Cen P Thru B L 4s '54	104	104	104
2 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	89	89	89
3 Cham P&P 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
41 Chesap Corp 5s '47	135	134	134½
4 Ches Corp 5s '44	132	132	132
1 C&O 2½s '96 D	96½	96½	96½
4 C&O cons 5s '39	107	106¾	107
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	96½	96½	96½
1 C&O 4½s '95	110	110	110
1 C&O 4½s '93	110	110	110
1 C&O 4½s '92	110	110	110
1 C&O 4½s '92	110	110	110
1 C&O 4½s '92

South Carolina Forest Areas Improved by CCC for Camping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Federal Government, through the Forest Service, administers two forests in South Carolina—the Francis Marion, which lies in the coastal plain north of Charleston; and the Sumter, which is divided into the Long Cane unit, adjoining the Savannah River southeast of Greenwood, and the Enoree unit between Newberry and Union, in the rolling Piedmont region; and the mountain unit, which lies on the Blue Ridge country north of Walhalla. The supervisor is H. M. Bears, with headquarters here.

A report from regional headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., reveals that there are eight CCC camps on these preserves, and that among their work projects have been the opening up of forest areas by a network of roads, and the development of recreational attractions. The report points out that on the Francis Marion Forest three areas are under improvement—the King area, situated on the inland waterway, three miles east of U. S. Highway No. 17, and adjacent to the U. S. Geological Survey migratory waterfowl refuge, where a yacht basin and dock will be constructed and facilities developed for visitors both by land and water; "The Oaks" camp and picnic ground, on U. S. highway No. 17, some miles further north, provided with a shelter, tables, fireplaces, sanitary facilities, and arrangements for overnight camping; and the Huger recreational area, on state highway No. 402, close to Cooper River, nearing completion.

On the Long Cane and Enoree units of the Sumter Forest, plans are in progress for bathing ponds and camping conveniences. Adjoining the Walhalla trout hatchery, a large picnic area is being developed. On Yellow Branch, a few miles from Walhalla, another area will include a wading pool for children, and a nature trail.

In addition to the national forests in South Carolina, the state forests, under State Forester H. A. Smith, are subject to the attentions of the CCC. On the Lee State Forest, seven miles northeast of Bishopville, a two-acre lake, picnic areas, trails and fish-rearing pools are being constructed. At Paris Mountain State Forest, northwest of Greenville, a stone bathhouse on a seven-acre lake and facilities for picnicking are being provided for the 150,000 people who live within a radius of 30 miles. Oconee State Forest, 10 miles northwest of Walhalla, is being developed, with a 20-acre lake for bathing, boating and fishing. Overnight cabins and a tent area are in course of construction. A 769-acre forest near Aiken is another item in the State list of recreation projects.

U.S.S.R. and Natural Science

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet conception of the individual's relationship to the all-powerful state has been emphasized once more by the newspaper denunciations in Russia of two members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Dr. Alexis Chichibanin and Dr. Vladimir Ipatieff, who were permitted to go abroad and decided not to return to the Soviet Union.

These eminent scholars were well aware that they would not have been permitted to leave Russia if they had given any hint that they would not return. It is very difficult for Soviet citizens to obtain permission to go abroad, permission being confined almost entirely to those traveling on Government business. Those who go abroad understand that failure to return is regarded as "desertion," and that the position of relatives left in the country will become uncomfortable.

Citizens of democratic countries can hardly comprehend the position of Soviet citizens in this respect. It can be understood only by citizens of other authoritarian states, who exercise the same rights to control movements of their citizens, from the greatest scholars to the lowliest workers.

Like Soldiers

Perhaps the relationship between Soviet citizens and the state can be best compared to that between a soldier and an army in democratic countries. A soldier who leaves his post in an army before completing his period of enlistment is guilty of a punishable crime. The Soviet citizen stands in a similar relation to the state. Soldiers in democratic armies, however, have enlisted voluntarily for a definite period, and have accepted certain obligations; while all Soviet citizens have not "enlisted" voluntarily in the Soviet state, and obligations have been imposed upon them by a ruling minority.

The number of "desertions" among Soviet citizens sent abroad has been considerable. They have included diplomats, actors, musicians and natural scientists. Having found satisfactory work abroad, these men and women prefer not to return. Many have admitted that they found foreign surroundings more congenial.

Dr. Chichibanin, for example, declared that in the United States he had received greater opportunities to devote himself "entirely to natural scientific pursuits," whereas in Russia he had been assigned problems which did not interest him. He was not in sympathy with instructions to work on industrial problems. Perhaps he was also irritated by the political domination of all Soviet institutions, including the Academy of Sciences, although nothing on this subject has been published in Russia.

The Soviet state, as a state, subsidizes natural scientific research more lavishly perhaps than any other state. Its various scientific institutions have been greatly admired by visitors, who are especially attracted by the wide opportunities given to young men and women for training. The leading Soviet natural scientists have much prestige, and are assured of better material conditions than ordinary Soviet citizens, and of substantial appropriations for their work.

But the Soviet state, which was described by V. I. Lenin as "one vast syndicate," is primarily interested, like progressive private corporations elsewhere, in applied science. Its institutions are chiefly concerned with practical problems of immediate importance to Soviet industry and agriculture. Soviet rulers also regard Marxian socialism as the "only true science," and show no patience with natural scientists who refuse to accept that point of view.

The majority of Soviet natural scientists probably are content with their conditions of work. Like similar men and women elsewhere, they are interested in working out practical problems whose solution will benefit their country and people. The Soviet insistence upon Marxism as the "only true science" probably does not unduly disturb them.

But some exceptional individuals cannot comfortably accept this view, and the two eminent "deserters" now so sharply condemned are apparently included in this number. They are compelled to cut themselves off from their own country and relatives in order to work in a different atmosphere. Just as freedom of speech is reserved in Soviet Russia, by official admission, to "those struggling for socialism," so freedom of natural scientific research is reserved for those who accept and faithfully follow the directives of the all-powerful state and its mentor, the Communist Party.

Victoria Adds New Trade Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is going to add to its governmental machinery with a special "Department of Trade and Industry," Premier T. D. Pattullo recently announced here. Legislation will be submitted at the next session, and a separate cabinet minister named to handle the post.

The Government's decision to establish the new department was the result of studies of provincial trade by an Economic Council, the Premier indicated. The outstanding point made by the council was that, within Canada's economy, British Columbia buys as much as $50,000,000 worth of goods more from the Eastern provinces than it sells to them.

Most of this sum is made up of tariffs and freight costs across the continent. In selling its own goods, British Columbia must accept world prices at the lowest competitive figure, the council showed.

Purpose of the new trade department will be to try to rectify this unfavorable position within Canada, and promote fresh markets.

Manitoba to Increase Budget by $14,564,148

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Manitoba Government proposes to increase the provincial expenditure this year by about $500,000, bringing the estimated expenditure to $14,564,148 in spite of the promises advanced at the election last summer by the Conservative opposition to reduce the Province's expenditure by $1,000,000.

Since the election, an inquiry into Manitoba's financing, made by the Bank of Canada, resulted in a report that Manitoba had been operating on a "starved budget." Between 1931 and 1936, reductions of more than $2,000,000 had been made in expenditure. This, the Government contends, had deprived the Province of essential services.

Naming of Annapolis

Annapolis, settled in 1649 by Puritan exiles from Virginia, was named in 1694 in honor of Princess Anne, later queen of England.

Alberta Protects Vast Oil Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A huge area covering approximately 61,268,400 acres, or three eighths of Alberta and extending over one half of the entire section of the Province to the north of Edmonton, reaching out at each side to the borders of Saskatchewan and British Columbia, has been set aside by the Social Credit Government to preserve the oil rights for the Province.

In the placing of the crown reservation on this huge oil area in the territory north of Edmonton, N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines, said: "The reservation is being made in the interests of the Province and will not hinder developments in any way."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PROFITABLE spare time work for women. Old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence. Take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer. Unusual values. Advance styles. Liberal commissions. Chance to get own dresses free. Sample outfit furnished. Write fully. Janalene, Inc., Dept. 631, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view, sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call LAfayette 4305.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 149-03 Sanford Ave. exceptional, 6 attractive rooms, 3 baths, open fireplace, near subway railroad. Reasonable. FL. 9-6354 or Supt.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

VERY attractive room, kitchen and bath in well-serviced house for five months. Agent, 320 East 53rd St., New York City.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., 22-01 44th Drive—Eight-room sunny apartment; new subway at door. Tel. Bullwell 4-7586.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments; tile baths; kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpets, many desirable colors unusually attractive price. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will ensure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3511

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 885 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (116th): nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un 4-5242.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 3 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, benches and chromatel furniture for rental and sale. 37 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap. 3633.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruising outfits, evening wraps, etc. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNSELORS, Christian Scientists, for dramatics, craft work, nature, etc., swimmers. Write Box M-11, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N. Y. C.

CUSTODIAN wanted for church near New York City; state references and experience. Apply Box X-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MAN, colored, good cook, general housework; live in; steady position; good home. 210 West 79th, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-1883.

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CAPABLE GIRL for general housework and some care of 2-year-old child, suburban home; references; $10. Call Center Newton 8237-M (Mass.).

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DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices Personal Attention
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 711 Washington St. Boston.

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WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 61 West 43rd St., N Y C (Bar Bldg.)

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ATTRACTIVE English type home for sale overlooking golf course, three baths, and double garage; furnishings optional. 20 minutes to Philadelphia. S-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

READVILLE, Mass.—Near Blue Hill Reservation. New 7 room house, sun porch, fireplace, tile bath, shower, steam heat, vapor, garage. 6000 sq. ft. land. $7300. Hyde Park 1126.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9323.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway — Quiet, running water, near bath; convenient transportation; business person; very reasonable. Academy 4-2384, Apt. 6-W.

N. Y. C., 71st (Broadway)—Delightful sunny room, refined home, 12th floor, cross ventilation, unobstructed view, near church. Tr 7-9800.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 187th (Apt. 31)—Light front, elevator; kitchen privileges; $5.00 single. Double $6.00; bus, subway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity, with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring, and two years of business, Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ARTIST STUDENT RECITAL
Barbizon Plaza Recital Hall, June 11, N. Y. C. ROBERT MALONE, 915-Carnegie. Col. 5-5800.

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios 36th floor.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

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Local Classified Advertising
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Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking. H. and C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes. Park. From 3½ guineas inclusive.

ASHBURN HOTEL
London, 111 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Frobisher 2683—Overlooks gardens; near station, museums and park. 10 mins. Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone in all bedrooms, central heating and lift; first class chef; near churches.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

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DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 3½ gns., Spring 3½ gns. Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S M Horspool.

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Next door Christian Science church 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

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Three minutes walk Christian Science Church and sea. Hot and Cold water and gas fires in all bedrooms. Excellent cuisine. Every comfort. Terms very moderate.

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Beautifully appointed and comfortable guest house amongst pines; spring mattresses; gas and electric fires; H. and C.; central heating; free parking.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts inclusive terms from 5 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home, board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service MR and MRS MORGAN 'Phone Southbourne 1844.

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BOURNEMOUTH 5, "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs Monk. Tel. B'bourne 1180.

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CORNWALL, St. Ives Bay Hotel—Residential; uninterrupted sea view; hot and cold water throughout; first class service and comfort; own garage; under personal supervision.

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Facing Channel, amid Devon's beauty. A.A., R.A.C. and Touring Club Suisse. Tel. 188.

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THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
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The Hotel is central for everywhere Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive Terms from 3½ gns. per week. Week-ends from 30/-. NO EXTRAS.
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EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
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Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

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Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom.
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170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W. (in London—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the Hotel BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 4 gns. week Room, breakfast, bath, 7/6.
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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
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Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 5/6. NO EXTRAS Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

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SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
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Tele. Western 2885/6

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Redecorated and Modernised throughout by the New Management. All public rooms including two delightful lounges. Dance and Recreation Room on ground floor. Real Comfort in Delightful Surroundings. H. and C., Gas Fires and P. O. 'phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns. wkly., 10/6 Div., Bed, Bath and Breakfast 7/6. Special Permanent Rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

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Spotless cleanliness excellent food running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
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Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre; H. and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day 10/6; residents 3½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

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High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable
CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms Brochure on Request

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Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea, own garden produce, moderate tariff. Proprietors Mr and Mrs. Slough.

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Attractive 400-year-old inn near Stratford-on-Avon; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. Apply Manageress, GEORGE HOTEL, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire. Tel. 56.

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Central for sea and shops.
Terms from 3 gns.
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TORQUAY
HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK
Quiet homely guest house 2—2½ gns.

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GLASGOW—All modern flat; large, bright rooms; 3 minutes Christian Science church; moderate. A. K. MIDDLETON, 39 Kersland St.

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SUSSEX—Happy home life for children, requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

HOUSES TO LET

HIGHER BEBINGTON, Cheshire — Modern semi-detached, 2 entertaining, 3 bed; excellent situation, good bus service; ready May; rent 24/- p. w. incl. Pain & Charles Blease, Chartered Surveyors, 51, Nth John St., Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Lines About Leaders–63

By a Staff Artist

David Livingstone
(1813-1873)

DAVID LIVINGSTONE opened a continent to civilization.
He led the way to the Christianization of countless millions.
His father was a small shopkeeper near Glasgow in Scotland.
At 10 little David used to labor 14 hours a day in a factory.
His job finished, he hastened to a night school for employees.
His aspiration was to become a missionary in foreign lands.
The pioneer of mission work was Doctor Moffat in those days.
When David asked if he "would do for Africa," Moffat answered:
"Yes, if you agree to go where no white man has ever been."
So the youth parted from the home folks and sailed afar.

THE mission of Moffat stood at Kuruman in South Africa.
The next known inland place was Timbuktu, 3500 miles away.
This immense area corresponded to the size of 3 or 4 Europes.
No one knew anything about its geographical configuration.
It sheltered innumerable tribes and myriads of wild animals.
Livingstone started from Kuruman into the interior by oxcart.
And slowly the whole tragedy of Africa was unveiled to him.
Now out of the jungles came lines of chained men and women.
They were cowering before their captor, the slave trader.
After a few years the traveler stopped to form a caravan.
After another few years he reached the west coast at Loanda.
He had traversed 3000 miles and made important discoveries.
He had given Christianity a foothold among several tribes.

AT Loanda a captain offered him a free passage to England.
The idea was tempting indeed, but one thing stood in the way.
Had he not promised his "boys" to return them to their homes?
So the little troop plodded the 1500 miles back once more.
And, cheered everywhere, it advanced as a triumphal procession.

IN 1855 Livingstone set forth eastward along the Zambezi.
Once he intended to lead his men across a river by night.
But this would appear as flight, and should a Christian flee?
Christ was with him "alway, even unto the end of the world."
At dawn he effected the crossing before savage warriors.
They had never seen such enemies, they stood petrified.
Several years later, Livingstone reached the coast at Quelimane.
He had been the first to traverse Africa from west to east.

NOW he was in England, recognized as a great explorer.
In 1859 he led an expedition into unknown central Africa.
But his heart turned him back to his vocation as a missionary.
He might also solve the problem of the sources of the Nile.
With this in view Livingstone made his way toward the desert.
He tramped thousands and thousands of miles of vast wilderness.
One day in 1871 he reached Ujiji, to find a reserved store gone.
Then within the jungle depths, a white man suddenly appeared.
"Doctor Livingstone, I presume?" asked the man lifting his hat.
"Yes, I am he," answered the explorer, raising his battered cap.
The New York Herald had sent a correspondent to search for him.
Stanley had hoped to take him back; but he refused to leave.
Livingstone passed on amid the love of faithful natives.
His motto had been: "Go anywhere—provided it be forward!"

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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House Moving in the Philippines

Moniter Camera Club from Dora L. Kirwin, Manila

Co-operation and Man Power Play a Big Part in This Method of House Moving

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Thy Creator' (Eccles. 12:1)

IN A familiar passage in the book of Ecclesiastes we find the words: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth" (12:1); but it is not without significance that in the original Hebrew the term rendered "creator" is really in the plural, not the singular—an idiomatic use which is to be seen also in the plural form "Elohim," which is regularly translated "God" in the Old Testament.

The use of the plural in such instances, with reference to the one God, is supposed by some scholars to imply the idea of Majesty (Cf. Barton: "Ecclesiastes" p. 105), just as in our own day, a king is wont to speak of himself as "we" rather than "I"; while in commenting on the passage in Ecclesiastes, Dr. Williams contends that the plural form is used idiomatically to describe "one Creator and one only, who is Supreme." There are others, of course, who see in the plural form a hint of the synonymous names applied to Deity.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Lock Problems

Sometime ago I had difficulty in locking the door and trunk of my car, for the keys seemed to stick. Finally it became necessary to consult a locksmith, who lubricated the locks by inserting powdered graphite on the end of the key.

He suggested that the next time the difficulty arose I should try rubbing the key with a soft pencil, thereby obtaining graphite for the lock. This simple remedy has proved effective on several occasions.—Sybil L. D., Revere, Mass.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Luncheon Mats

A YOUNG woman in California has built up a profitable business for herself by making crocheted luncheon mats. She makes these in different colors and in different designs, starching the mats when she has finished them. They make excellent wedding and shower presents.

She finds this a particularly pleasant way of earning extra money, as she is able to do some of her crocheting even when calling on friends.—Katherine S., Madison, Wis.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: At this Easter season when the miracle of spring again unfolds may the wondrous power of the resurrection be mirrored spiritually in our hearts.

Letter Changing: Tree, free, flee, fled, feed, feet, beet, beat, boat, boot, foot, food, wood.

Two Old Riddles: 1—Umbrella. 2—The letter "e".

Fun With Antonyms: affable—belligerent; indolent—diligent; docile—furious; liable—unlikely; archaic—modern; fractious—amenable; hostile—gracious; rural—urban; adroit—clumsy; transient—permanent.

Children's Corner

Billy Goat at the Fair

Little black Billy goat, with funny-looking whiskers hanging from his chin, looked longingly after Ned and Jane walking down the lane. He looked and looked and when he could no longer see them, he buried his nose in a pile of green leaves Ned had left for him to eat.

Somehow, the nice green leaves had lost their flavor since Ned and Jane had left for the Fair. With no one to frolic with him, he was lonesome, too.

"Had to stay at home. Had to stay at home," fairly shrieked pretty green Polly as she peered down from the perch in her cage, hung low on a branch of the tree. Then she laughed and laughed until little black Billy goat became very cross. He put his head down close to the ground and butted his horns into the nice white fence that surrounded the stable yard. At last he lifted his head and gave a little gasp and blinked his eyes. Was he dreaming? The fence was lying down flat upon the ground. Like a black streak, he ran along the path to the lane straight to the open highway, until he came to Farmer Jones's orchard. There he had a big surprise. Little brown donkey with great big floppy ears had arrived before him and was nibbling at a great big apple.

Now, little black Billy goat liked sweet things. When he opened his mouth and took a big bite of a big green apple he found it was sour.

"Baa— Baa—," said he, and dropped it on the ground. Little brown donkey with great big floppy ears just ate and ate.

When off in the distance a band began to play, little brown donkey pricked up his great big floppy ears, kicked up his heels, turned around quickly and galloped up the road.

This made little black Billy goat very curious and he determined to follow him, which he did, until they came to a big white tent.

"So here you are," boomed a great big voice of a great big man in a red-red suit trimmed with brass buttons and braid all over his coat.

Little black Billy goat was so surprised he could not move and before he knew what was happening a rope was slipped around his neck and he was held a prisoner.

"Ladies and gentlemen," boomed the big man in the red-red suit. "We are to have a race between the little brown donkey and little black goat."

A race would have been great fun for little black Billy goat if he had known what it was all about. He had never heard of a race and his hopes sank lower still.

Little brown donkey came close to him and touched his nose with his cool nose, as much as to say, "Do not be afraid."

The gate was open. "Go!" boomed the great big man in the red suit with the brass buttons on his coat.

Little black Billy goat was so scared he ran with all his might,

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Billy Goat Ran as Fast as He Could

faster and faster over the gravel path until he came to a white fence. Because he could go no farther he turned around and ran right back over the path again as fast as his legs would go.

Little brown donkey with great big floppy ears was not running very fast. He had eaten too many green apples in Farmer Jones's orchard.

Little black Billy goat didn't know the race was all over until a great roar of voices burst upon him. The people were clapping and clapping; and then little black Billy goat found himself with a necklace of flowers around his neck.

Ned and Jane were hugging him.

"Billy goat, you won the race." said Ned.

"How did you get to the fair?" asked Jane.

Little black Billy goat blinked his eyes and looked wiser than ever.

In Lighter Vein

Afterthought

Mandy had been given leave to attend her sister's wedding, and on her return entertained her employer with a full account of the proceedings. After listening to a glowing description of the gowns, the wedding breakfast and the guests, Mandy's employer said: "You haven't told me anything about the bridegroom, Mandy. What is he like?"

"Why, ma'am!" was the reply, "dat man he never did turn up."—Tit-Bits.

—Tit-Bits

Mrs. Biggs: "I hope you're bringing me better coal than you did last year."

Coalman: "I give you my word, ma'am, I spent all the summer evenings sorting out the best bits for this very bag!"

English Class

Teacher: "Name three collective nouns."

Tommy: "Flypaper, wastebasket, and vacuum cleaner."

The Size

"You say you sang at the Metropolitan Opera? What was the aria?"

"Ten thousand square feet."

Good Answer

"Willie Johnson," said the teacher, "if you had five doughnuts, and your mother were to give you four more, how many would you have?"

Willie twisted the corners of his jacket, moved his lips, and tried to think, but he couldn't.

"Don't count 'em up," said the teacher, "tell me right off."

"I should have—a—a—a—a—"

"Well, how many?"

"Huh—I sh'd have 'nough, I guess!" said Willie, grinning broadly.—Montreal Star.

A New Course

G. H. C., professor of Greed at Minnesota University, Minneapolis, will speak at the banquet at 6:30 p. m.—Minneapolis paper.

He gives post-grad. courses in hoarding and usury.—Literary Digest.

Reads the Papers

The old Indian at the Dude ranch was busily whittling out arrows.

"What's his job?" said the easterner who was being shown around.

"Him? Him heep munitions maker," explained the redskin who was acting as guide.—Montreal Daily Herald.

Something to Think About

Mabel: "Did you ask father for my hand?"

Jack (bitterly)—"Yes, I asked him over the phone, and he replied, 'I don't know who's speaking, but it's O. K. with me.'"—Montreal Herald.

Riddle

Mary: "Do you know that my sweetheart is a riddle to me."

Jane: "Yes, I know. I once gave him up myself."

Quotation for Today

I MUST do something to keep my thoughts fresh and growing. — JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Daily Anecdote

Not Necessary

Ralph Waldo Emerson, like the true philosopher he was, believed in maintaining a philosophical calm, even in the midst of the greatest excitement.

While strolling down Bromfield street in Boston one day, Emerson was accosted by a friend who cried out excitedly, "This is the day when the world comes to an end, according to the predictions of the Millerites!"

The sage of Concord looked reflectively at the man for a moment and then replied, "Ah, well; we can do without it."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cheeriness at Little Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arlington, Mass.

"Do you know, Mother, I'll really be just a little bit sorry when I leave the sixth grade?" And the boy laid his cap and books on the table.

"You must have an unusually nice teacher," remarked his mother, while he perched on the arm of a chair.

"Well, I liked all my teachers. But when I'm grown up, I'll always enjoy thinking of the sixth grade, because the thought will be a cheerful one." Rumpling his hair, he continued:

"First of all, my teacher has the brightest smile you ever saw. And when she writes the honor roll, pieces of poetry, and other important things on the blackboard, she uses colored chalk to match the seasons. Last fall, she used crimson, orange, and yellow shades, like the autumn leaves. In the spring it is light green and yellow with orchid, like the new flowers. It makes our room different from the others."

Several days later, when his mother met the teacher, she related what the boy had said. And the teacher was overjoyed to know that she had created a cheery atmosphere, destined to become a happy memory, with no greater assets than a bright smile and a box of gay-colored chalk.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Pickering (Ont.) reader shares today's timely cryptogram:

LO OREN *ILNOIS NILNUM

PRIM ORI WESLTAI UH NYSEMB

LBLEM CMHUAXN WLG ORI

PUMXSUCN YUPIS UH OREN

SINCSSITOEUM FI WESSUSIX

NYES. OCLAAG EM UCS RIL-

SON.

Letter Changing

The change from TREE to WOOD can be made in 12 moves. Perhaps some readers can do it in fewer. Try it!

Two Old Riddles

A Los Angeles reader shares these two good old-timers: What will go up a chimney down and down a chimney down, but cannot go up a chimney up nor down a chimney up? What is the beginning of eternity, and the end of time and space; the beginning of the end, and the end of place?

Fun With Antonyms

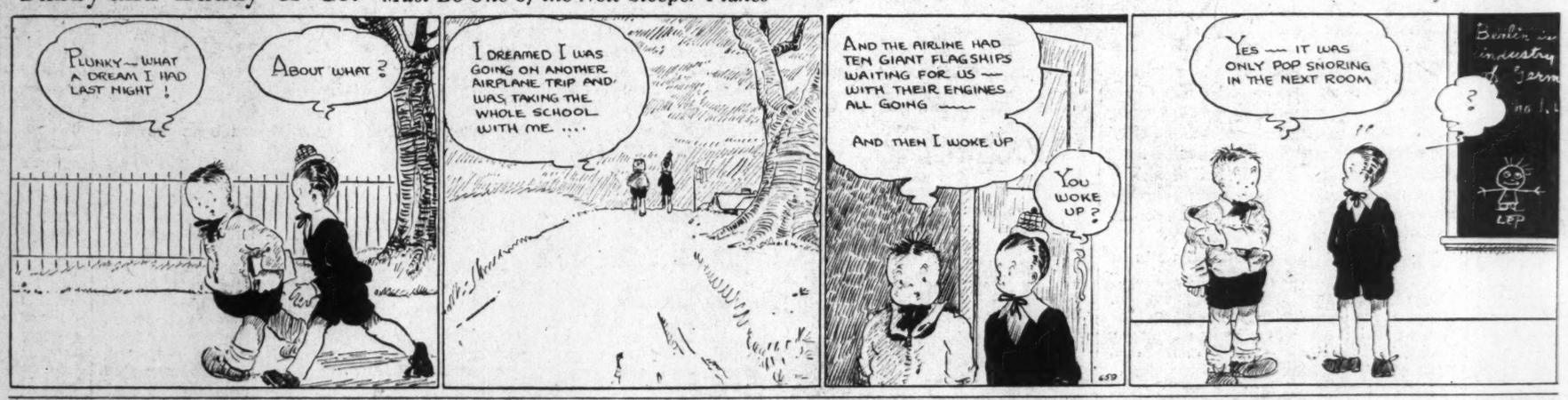
More words and their antonyms to be paired:

1	affable	gracious	
2	indolent	clumsy	
3	docile	belligerent	1
4	liable	permanent	
5	archaic	urban	
6	fractious	diligent	
7	hostile	unlikely	
8	rural	furious	
9	adroit	modern	
10	transient	amenable	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

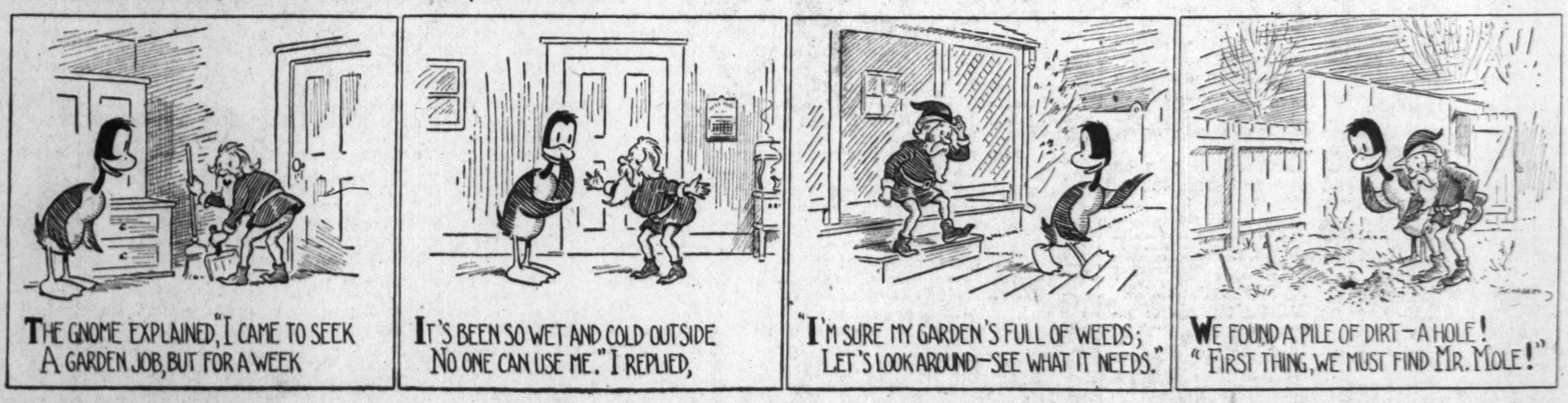
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Must Be One of the New Sleeper Planes*

By LE PELLEY


PLUNKY—WHAT A DREAM I HAD LAST NIGHT!
ABOUT WHAT?
I DREAMED I WAS GOING ON ANOTHER AIRPLANE TRIP AND WAS TAKING THE WHOLE SCHOOL WITH ME....
AND THE AIRLINE HAD TEN GIANT FLAGSHIPS WAITING FOR US—WITH THEIR ENGINES ALL GOING——
AND THEN I WOKE UP
YOU WOKE UP?
YES—IT WAS ONLY POP SNORING IN THE NEXT ROOM
LEP

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Job for Mr. Gnome*

By THE HAGERS


THE GNOME EXPLAINED, "I CAME TO SEEK A GARDEN JOB, BUT FOR A WEEK
IT'S BEEN SO WET AND COLD OUTSIDE NO ONE CAN USE ME." I REPLIED,
"I'M SURE MY GARDEN'S FULL OF WEEDS; LET'S LOOK AROUND—SEE WHAT IT NEEDS."
WE FOUND A PILE OF DIRT—A HOLE! "FIRST THING, WE MUST FIND MR. MOLE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Minimum Wage Decision

NO ONE will apply to the new majority of the Supreme Court Senator Carter Glass's description of appointees President Roosevelt might add—"judicial marionettes to speak the ventriloquisms of the White House." Nor can anyone prove that the Supreme Court reads between the lines of presidential messages to Congress. Yet yesterday's reversal of minimum wage decisions as old as 1923 and as recent as 1936 may easily persuade the man in the street that at least one justice follows the election returns.

Differences in the ways the New York and Washington acts came before the court may, to lawyers, amply explain how Mr. Justice Roberts—and with him the court majority—could throw out the New York law ten months ago and now accept as constitutional the same legislation from the State of Washington. But such differences are hard for the layman to understand. He is likely to conclude that Supreme Court decisions—especially five-to-four decisions—are not simple matters of clear-cut law. And supporters of President Roosevelt are sure to seize the reversal as indication that the Constitution needs no changing if only the judges can be changed, or made aware of what goes on at the polls.

That would be an unfortunate impression. It loses sight of the record of conscientious independence which has given the court a unique place in the hearts of the people. It supposes a subservience in the court which does not exist there and which would endanger the country if it did. Such a concept would put on the judges both a power to "legislate" and a pressure to legislate for popular approval which could only work harm. It certainly could not achieve Mr. Roosevelt's aim of "ending constitutional doubts." For new judges could in turn be reversed by new elections.

Chief Justice Hughes, in the majority opinion, took care to point to a better answer. He said: "If the Constitution, intelligently and reasonably construed . . . stands in the way of desirable legislation," the remedy—"the only true remedy—is to amend the Constitution."

Unhappily the court was in a position where any action was open to attack. One may be tempted to feel that it would have been stancher, if not wiser, to stand on the previous position and repeat that the true remedy is amendment. Yet by this new attitude on the whole question of minimum wage laws—as well as by the unanimous approval of the Frazier-Lemke Act and the Railway Labor Act—the court has eased certain pressures. Especially it has removed what the President called a "no-man's land of final futility," in which neither state nor federal legislation intended for the public welfare was possible.

Already some states are moving to bring their minimum wage acts into conformity. Others will pass new laws. And this new power enabling states to use their rights may be more important than the immediate political effect of the decision. But it is unlikely that the desire for labor legislation will be satisfied now by state action. Nor is it likely that demands for a constitutional amendment to redefine the "due process" clause underlying the decisions now reversed will be silenced by the Chief Justice's apparent effort to liberalize that clause.

His statement that "regulation which is reasonable in relation to its subject and is adapted to the interest of the community is due process" would still leave on the court the burden of determining what is "reasonable" and "adapted to the interest of the community." Such determination leaves the way open to more five-four decisions and is close akin to those "questions of administration which lie close to the public impatience," as Mr. Justice Hughes once said.

It is worth while noting also that neither the New York nor the Washington minimum wage acts were New Deal laws. And the decision contains no assurance that the court will uphold the Wagner Act. There is a growing conviction that labor problems transcend state lines and a growing demand—some of it coming significantly now from employers—for constitutional enlargement of federal power to deal with them.

Wanted—A Stabilizer

THE political and economic pact between Italy and Yugoslavia writes another chapter in the quest of European nations for security and stability. The necessity for the smaller nations of central Europe to find a new equilibrium is a commanding one, now that the League of Nations has lost much of its influence in this area. These nations are fledgling by-products of the Versailles peace settlement, which thrust them into nationhood without mitigating serious political, economic and racial frictions. They consequently have an exceptional need for some kind of safe anchorage.

For fifteen years the new central European states, while beset by vexatious issues, were, nevertheless, relatively secure in a Europe reasonably organized to preserve the peace. Perhaps the League was not the dispassionate stabilizer many adherents believed it to be, but there was, at least, a collective system, either symbolized by the League or by France and its allies, which did possess the preponderance of power on the Continent. As long as Europe was organized under this system of collective action, an attack on one nation seemed to mean an attack on all, and the smaller powers of the Baltic and the Balkans enjoyed some measure of security, so essential if their domestic problems were to be resolved.

Since the weakening of the collective system, the central European states have experienced intensified political unrest from alien propaganda; they have been objects of vigorous economic penetration, and they have been forced by hard economic necessity to cast about for new financial props.

The search of these Balkan nations for security through bilateral pacts is illustrated by the new Italo-Yugoslav treaty. But it is difficult to see how these nations can achieve anything but the most precarious and temporary security until Europe generally re-establishes the collective peace system.

The Critics' Award

THE young man in Maxwell Anderson's "High Tor" finally had to relinquish his mountain. But "High Tor" has retained for Mr. Anderson the distinction of having written what in the judgment of the New York critics is the season's best contemporary play. Last year Mr. Anderson's "Winterset" received the critics' award.

In the main, the current New York season has witnessed few meteoric successes. And it has heard a diminuendo of social controversy. The social frustration of "Winterset," the unrelieved realism of "Dead End," the powerful but propagandist message of "Waiting for Lefty" have not been duplicated this season. Irwin Shaw, who galvanized New York last year with his proletarian battle cry of "Tell 'em all to stand up," has gone Hollywood. "Johnny Johnson" softens its rebellious apostrophe by its good nature. "High Tor" in a sense symbolized the degree to which the New York stage has relaxed this last year.

Dealing with an idealist who sought vainly to preserve his mountain from those who would gutter it for profit, "High Tor" discusses the class struggle and assails the social system. But High Tor is a mountain as well as the name of the play, and from the mountain's eminence Mr. Anderson finds a roomier world than can be seen from the crevice of economic determinism. His broad horizons admit legend, fantasy and romance as well as controversy, and, in so doing, they take the New York stage for an airing and open to it a somewhat saner and more universal perspective.

However, the man who turned out the best plays of the dramatic season was not eligible for the award. He was William Shakespeare.

The 4-H Clubs Grow Up

WHEN two hundred sons and daughters of the soil took time out recently to attend, in the midst of the busy spring plowing season, the third annual Rural Life Association conference at Kansas State College, parents interposed small objection. Over a period of years they have become inured to the sight of their children trekking off at inconvenient intervals and returning, not only with blue ribbons, but with a wealth of information which, when put into practice, resulted in larger livestock and capacious crops.

In the Kansas conference is seen the rich result of implanting ideals in these "young ideas" to the end that they shall have a definite aim to improve not only themselves but the land on which they dwell through the application of advice given gratuitously by agricultural experts whose duty it is to aid the members of 4-H clubs and similar organizations.

The delegates, from affiliated units in thirty counties, were 4-H "graduates." These young men and young women, through regular meetings and participation in varied projects such as calf clubs, domestic art and science competitions and corn-growing contests, have managed, by making play of plowing and a diversion of disking, to take much of the so-called tedium from the life agricultural.

That juvenile interests have not been shelved in the ofttimes all-absorbing process of acquiring the higher education is testified by the fact that committee chairmen and temporary hosts to the Rural Life Association conference were members of the Collegiate 4-H Club. This organization presents a cross-section of rural Kansas, which by interchange of ideas and experiences is doing much toward fostering agricultural and crop conditions in the Sunflower State.

It speaks well not only for those who were instrumental in launching the 4-H Club movement, but for the young men and young women who were its earlier members, that, having reached collegiate age, they are not abating but rather renewing their efforts to transmute "farm life" into "country living."

More Mad Than Gallant

Book News of the Day

WHAT has been, shall be, with modern improvements. Bombers for air attack on civilians, radio for more purposeful propaganda: with these and other refinements would the tentacles of another major war in Europe reach westward. Here that war is, in such preview as Col. Frederick Palmer from many a reminiscence as a veteran war correspondent can cast upon the screen of the imagination; here it is, in OUR GALLANT MADNESS (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50), that "next war" against which Europe is arming and arming, and the United States arming and legislating.

The narrative is of yesterday, but from the later pages of Colonel Palmer's latest book comes the sense that the message is of tomorrow. War was like this. There was the bland bureaucracy—or was it autocracy?—of American gentlemen saying thus and so to lesser members of a republic. There was the conscription which some naïvely thought could never be in America. There was the soft billet of swelling income for this man, and the soft billet of ruddy mud for that one. But war was like this, and the accurate memory of what war is like at least cools new passion for it. War will be like this again. And again, as an American must see it:

> Our immense normal foreign market will become a war market, or we shall lose our largest customers, lose the great bulk of our foreign trade. . . .
>
> So they use barbed wire in war, do they, would be one of the growls. Yes, in front of trenches. And wool? Yes, for soldiers' clothes. Hides? Yes, for the soldiers' shoes.

And so on. For "they" use everything in war that is used in peace. But:

> I am strongly in favor of the embargo if we will make it complete. Will our Congressmen and industrial leaders stand by and protect the President in enforcing it with all his powers . . . ? Will they show they have Spartan stuff in them in resistance to all the appeals and pressure? Show the courage of Jeannette Rankin—does anyone remember her?—who voted against the Declaration of War by Congress in 1917? Of the conscientious objectors who endured sentence in the federal prison at Leavenworth? Of the men who fought in France?

Would they? The men at Washington who are now attempting to legislate the United States out of the range of the trade and propaganda guns of any future war appear to have scant faith that they would. Hence the cash-and-carry, or come-and-get-it-and-pay-for-it provision which has gone into the Pittman bill for keeping America out of war. It may not be possible to keep Americans entirely out of war business, but it may prove possible to keep American ships and lives out of the way of torpedoes.

Not an idealistic outlook, but preferable, as a reader of this book would suppose, to risking idealist's necks for unidealistic dollars. C. W. M.

"Hey, Mr. Gardener!"

Yankee Duello

ON HIS back porch, Mr. Aloise Hoffman was giving Mr. Dennis Mulcahy his spring hair cut. "You hold your head still, now, or I should trim your ears."

"Thim shears," shivered Mr. Mulcahy, "is cold."

"Maybe," chuckled Mr. Hoffman, "the yanitor turns off the heat."

The shears snipped. Below the garden, Willow Run brawled in spate. Under the porch the spring sun lay warm. Leisurely stout Mr. Hoffman edged about the kitchen chair on which Mr. Mulcahy sat.

"Trim it close, Aloise," he warned.

"I give you your money's wort'. I am yenerous."

Mr. Mulcahy chuckled drily, squinted, puffed a stray lock from his nose. "That ye are. D'ye mind, Aloise, selling me that house on Carter's Lane?"

"Ya. That was in '94." And now Mr. Hoffman chuckled as he laid by shears and comb and slid the clippers about Mr. Mulcahy's neck. "I never told you what I paid for that? Two hundred. Then I paint it and put on new wall paper evenings after I close the shop. You pay me five hundred." His vest shook. "I made money on that."

"Ay?" Mr. Mulcahy squinted triumphantly. "So did I. I sold it last month for two thousand."

Mr. Hoffman blinked, then shrugged. "You don't lose much." And as Mr. Mulcahy spluttered, he pointed the clippers. "You put in a bat'room. You paint it, twice. You pay taxes over forty years. Sometimes you don't have a tenant. Well," he calculated, "maybe you come out even."

Mr. Mulcahy gloated. "Two thousand!" obstinately. A stiff old besom, Aloise Hoffman; of course he'd had the best of him there. But then, he was getting on. "How old are ye, Aloise?" he asked suddenly. "Eighty-four? Man, I mind when ye kim here to Jaalam."

"I know," nodded Mr. Hoffman. "I had a cloth cap mit a patent leather visor, and my razors and scissors in a carpet bag. That was '71; I leave Alsace yust ahead of the German Army. You remember my shop? I bunk in the back room. I cut hair, I sell insurance, I sell real estate. You remember, Dennis, when you build this house for me?"

"I do." Mr. Mulcahy was still dour about that. "Ye counted every nail and looked at all six sides of every last brick."

"You hold your head still, now." The clippers slid over Mr. Mulcahy's ears. "You drive a tipcart when I come here."

"I did. But I was in the masonry even then, and before. I learned it in Donegal. My first job for you was a new chimbley in the block, after ye bought it. Ye mind that?"

"Ya. Then we buy the old Albee place, and run roads through, and put up liddle houses. Pretty good houses."

"Pretty good?" snorted Mr. Mulcahy. "Virry good—as good today as iver!"

"I know. I watch you."

"You—! Well, so ye did," grinned Mr. Mulcahy. "But niver did I put anything over on ye, now did I?" Mr. Hoffman shook his head firmly, and his interrogator persisted, "Nor you on me?"

"Nod often. Now and then. Like that house on Carter's Lane."

A final snip. He blew hair from Mr. Mulcahy's neck, undid the apron. Mr. Mulcahy ran a critical hand over the fresh stubble.

"Good enough," he grumbled. "I'm not choosy, these days. I don't," he said pointedly, "be running off to Europe and Floridy, like some folks I could be naming. I stay home, tind me hins, enjoy me leisure since I've retired. A quarter, is it?"

"Fifty cents," Aloise said briskly, and Mr. Mulcahy roared protest. "Well, thirty-five to an old customer."

Mr. Mulcahy fished a worn quarter and a bright dime from his purse, surrendered them reluctantly. He clapped on his hat, gathered his parcels. Mr. Hoffman eyed them.

"What you got there, Dennis?"

"Eggs. Taking thim down to me granddaughter, I was."

"I take a dozen. How much? Fifty cents!" Mr. Hoffman shook his round white head firmly. "I get them for thirty at the store."

"Well, then—thirty-five. But I lose on them."

Grudgingly, Mr. Hoffman produced his purse. He extracted a worn dime and a bright quarter. They jingled into Mr. Mulcahy's hand. Mr. Mulcahy grinned at him.

"A bit small, the eggs, maybe," he said triumphantly. "They're late pullets."

"I thought so," said Mr. Hoffman cordially. "So I didn't cut the hair very close."

His vest shook. He poked his thumb in Mr. Mulcahy's ribs. Mr. Mulcahy chuckled. And each thought, "But next time—!"

DANIEL CHASE

North . . South . . East . . West

Historic Brownsville

By Frank L. Perrin

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

HERE we arrived, after our brief sojourn in the upper areas of the Rio Grande Valley at the old city which lays claim to being the city farthest south in United States territory. Long quiescent industrially, it has, in recent years, partaken of the new vigor and progressive airs which come with renewed and unexpected prosperity. It shares the good fortune which has come to an old region which has discovered that all along it possessed potential riches of which it knew nothing. It is a part, and will come to be a still more important part of this fertile and broad principality in a kingdom once ruled by cattle, cotton and mesquite. The new vigor is everywhere apparent. The Rip Van Winkle siesta has ended.

Brownsville possesses what it claims as the finest and largest airport in the United States. It is a magnificent field, as level as a barn floor, equipped to house, repair and refit the hundreds of planes owned and operated by Pan-American Airways. But its chief pride and joy, commercially, is the new $6,000,000 ship canal, which affords easy access of ships of ocean-going size to its port. It is some thirty miles in length, with a channel and turning area deep and well protected. The enterprise is one worthy of a much larger and wealthier section.

* * *

Here, also, we are told that this town of the Texas tropics enjoys a year-round resort climate. Bathing beaches are open winter and summer, and the confirmed fisherman smiles commiseratingly at the confirmed golfer while displaying his take of tarpons, mackerel and sea trout. The oysters here, which are plentiful and delicious, have not, I am told, ever learned to spell. So far as they know there is an "R" in the name of every month from May to August, inclusive. There is one in March, so I asked no questions and doubted no tales.

Across the International Bridge over the Rio Grande lies the more ancient town of Matamoros, Mexico, and just on the northern outskirts of Brownsville is Port Isabel, where a descendant or protégé of the Baron Münchausen conducts a restaurant and provides food and entertainment for his guests. He is vice-president of the local Chamber of Commerce. He may be second officer, but he ranks first among the tellers of fish stories. I have challenged some of his statements, and hope some day to return and put him on proof of them.

Here, also, is historic Fort Brown. History records that in the year 1846, on the morning of March 26, or just ninety-one years ago as the crow flies, Gen. Zachary Taylor and his little army of occupation raised the American flag and mounted a few small cannons just opposite Matamoros, at that time a fort and an important military post with a population of 20,000. The new fort was first named for General Taylor, but the name was later changed to Brown, in honor of Maj. Jacob Brown, one of its defenders. Texas was in those years the asylum of many lawless soldiers of fortune seeking refuge from the rigor of laws which they had defied in the states to the east and north. In 1849, when gold was discovered in California, they migrated to the West. Their lesson in deportment was taught them, finally, by the Vigilantes of San Francisco.

* * *

And there were bandits in those days. Fort Brown, abandoned temporarily some years after the Mexican War, was occupied as headquarters by the famous, or infamous Contina. Later, during the war of the Confederacy, the fort was held by Confederate forces. All that is history. More recently, during the bandit raids of 1914-16, the fort was occupied by 50,000 American troops. Its position made it the strongest point, strategically, on the entire border.

Now a new chapter—a chapter of progress—is being written in the history of the border city. It is, except for itinerant Mexican laborers and their families, essentially a city of white persons. The memory and traditions of the riots not so long ago, when Negroes were forced to flee the town, remain. No Negroes were seen upon the streets. A few are employed as bellboys and porters in the city's largest hotel. They remained through all the disturbance, and seem now to pose in the role of surviving heroes.

And there were pirates in those days. Port Isabel, in the province of our friend the Baron, is said to have been discovered in 1526 by Spanish gold-seekers. It was, for many years, a rendezvous for pirate bands. Our loquacious narrator claims the land of his origin to have been Kentucky. I wonder.

I wish I might add to or supplement this newer chapter in the history of the Rio Grande Valley twenty years hence. The record will be a glorious one, I predict, and I may accept the assignment.

The Wide Horizon

God and the Common Life

By the Marquess of Lothian

(From an Address Over the British Broadcasting System)

First of Two Articles

THE primary purpose of the Conference on "Church, Community and State," which is to assemble in Oxford next July, is to consider how Christianity is to recover that dynamic power which enabled it to supersede the civilizations of Greece and Rome and to conquer barbarian Europe in the early years of the Christian era. For it is confronted with forms of paganism not unlike those which it then overthrew, only possessed of much more formidable instruments of propaganda and coercion.

One of the first difficulties a modern Christian encounters is the widespread feeling that while Christianity may be a beautiful and comforting religion for the individual, it offers no practical solutions for the tremendous collective problems which confront human society today. Indeed, in the totalitarian states it is the fashion to describe Christianity either as an opiate deluding its followers into subservience to exploitation or as preaching a feeble turning of the other cheek instead of more robust and manly virtues.

* * *

But is it Christianity which is inadequate or our understanding and practice of it? . . .

Most Christians, if they left denominational tenets on one side, would agree that the core of Christianity was faith in God: faith that God is an active, living, redeeming, healing power in human life, the source of all good, the destroyer of evil, the principle of perfection; faith that it is possible for man to know God; and faith that the way to that knowledge is through the life and teachings of Christ Jesus. When Jesus was asked by the lawyer to define the essence of his gospel, he replied: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment." What did Jesus mean by this commandment? What did he mean by the word "God" and by that Kingdom of God of which he so perpetually talked?

How many people, if they are honest with themselves, can give any definite, coherent idea of what they mean when they use that short but all important word "God," or can state that they really know Him? Many can, but how many can, even among those who profess themselves to be Christians?

Yet, as the founder of Christianity said, this must be the very heart of Christianity if it is to have dynamic power in the world. That is why I believe that any great revival of the authority of Christianity in the world must begin with theology. By theology I do not mean the arid philosophic discussions which have passed muster as theology so often in the past. I mean intelligent prayerful effort to understand God, His nature and His power. . . .

But theology is only half the battle. Jesus said that the second commandment was like unto the first: "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." This is perhaps the most generally accepted Christian duty today. Yet the second commandment is only fully intelligible in the light of the first. The Kingdom of God on earth could not consist of the feeble, sinful, sickly, enslaved mortals most of us seem to be today. It necessarily implies that, when men have become the children of God, they will express the strength, independence, wisdom, health and freedom represented by His names.

* * *

But, you may ask, what has all this to do with the terrific problems of the contemporary world, especially these four: the preservation of free institutions, the establishment of the brotherhood of man through the ending of war, the reconciliation of the socialist ideal with individual liberty and initiative, and the spiritualization of education, literature, and art?

It is a common saying that if only all men were true Christians the world's problems would be easy to solve. The difficulty, of course, is to be a Christian not in theory or profession but in practice. As Paul said, speaking for most of us: "For the good that I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." It is the same with nations and classes. Practically nobody wants war today. Desire for war is not the danger. The difficulty is that nobody seems to know how to save themselves from it except by doing things in self-defense which ultimately bring it nearer. Hardly anybody wants to exploit his neighbors, or deny them the food, clothing, housing, education and amusements they need. But people seem to be in the grip of habits and systems which produce unemployment and poverty and frustration. Nations and classes also are unable to do the good they would, and find themselves constrained to do the evil they would not, but in the same epistle, Paul goes on to give the remedy when he rejoices that "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." It is my contention here, as Prof. Ernest Barker said . . . that it is "the Christian understanding of God" alone which can lead us to the true solution of problems which now baffle us and change us sufficiently in nature to enable us to bring the solutions into being.